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Selections.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND SETTLEMENT,

Between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic,—Concluded at Gaudalupe Hidalgo, February 2d, and Ratified, with the Amendments, by the American Senate, March 10, 1848.

THE TREATY.

In the name of Almighty God:

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics, and to establish on a solid basis, relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits on the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live as good neighbours, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries; that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed N. P. TRIST, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don LOUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS, Don BERNARDO COUTO, and Don MIGUEL ATRISTAIN, citizens of the said Republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the Author of Peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

ARTICLE I.—There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, without exception of places or persons.

ART. II.—Immediately on the signature of this Treaty, a Convention shall be entered into between a Commissioner or Commissioners, appointed by the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place; and that in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be re-established, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

ART. III.—Immediately upon the ratification of the present Treaty, by the Government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this Treaty shall then have been ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic), immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports; and requiring the former, (under the same condition,) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States, then in the interior of the Mexican Republic, to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the Republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican Government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops, on their march, and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner, orders shall be dispatched to the persons in charge of the Custom Houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican Government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations, and on exportations, not yet fallen due. Moreover, a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports, collected at such Custom Houses, or elsewhere in Mexico, by authority of the United States, from and after the day of the ratification of this Treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic; and also an account of the cost of collection; and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican Government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the Capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for, shall have been received by the Commander of said troops, or sooner if possible.

ART. IV.—Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places and possessions, which have been taken and occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitively restored to the said Republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts, when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this Treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, orders shall be dispatched to the American officer commanding such castles and ports, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The city of Mexico, within the inner line of intrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the territory of the Mexican Republic, by the forces of the United States, shall be completed within three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner, if possible; the Mexican Republic hereby engaging, as in the foregoing Article, to use all means in its power, for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this Treaty by both parties should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season, at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case, a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season, shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following Article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ART. V.—The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called *Paso*,) to its western termination; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the River Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch, and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The southern and western limits of New-Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "*Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said Republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised edition. Published at New York in 1847, by J. Disturnell.*" Of which map a copy is added to this Treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line, drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean—distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port, made in the year 1782, by Don Juan Pantojer, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the atlas to the voyage of the schooner *Sutil* and *Mexicana*, of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish on the ground landmarks, which shall show the limits of both Republics, as described in the present article, the Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this Treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals, and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them, shall be deemed a part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two Republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own Constitution.

ART. VI.—The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the River Colorado, below its confluence with the Gila, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding Article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California, and the river Colorado; and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican Government.

If, by the examinations that may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should, in whole, or in part, run upon the River Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the Governments of both Republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ART. VII.—The river Gila, and a part of the Rio del Norte lying below the southern boundary of New Mexico, being, agreeable to the fifth Article, divided in the middle between the two republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo, below said boundary, shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right—not even for the purpose of favouring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels, or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise, or effects, transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both Governments.

The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the territorial rights of either republic, within its established limits.

ART. VIII.—Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain, for the future, within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present Treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove, at any time, to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, or tax, or charge, whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in said territories, may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their selection within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories, after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy, with respect to it, guaranties equally ample, as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

[In place of the following Article, the Senate has inserted the third article of the Treaty between France and the United States, for the cession of Louisiana, which provides that the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, as soon as Congress shall determine; and that, in the meantime, they shall be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religious belief.]

ART. IX.—The Mexicans who in the territories aforesaid, shall preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States. In the meantime, they shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, their property, and the civil rights now vested in them, according to the Mexican laws. With respect to political rights, their condition shall be on an equality with that of the inhabitants of the other territories of the United States, and at least equally good as that of the inhabitants of Louisiana and the Floridas, when these provinces, by transfer from the French Republic, and the Crown of Spain, became territories of the United States.

The most ample guaranty shall be enjoyed by all ecclesiastics and religious corporations, or communities, as well in the discharge of the offices of their ministry, as in the enjoyment of their property of every kind, whether individual or corporate. This guaranty shall embrace all temples, houses, and edifices dedicated to the Roman Catholic worship; as well as all property destined to its support, or to that of schools, hospitals, or other foundations for charitable or beneficent purposes. No property of this nature shall be considered as having become the property of the American Government, or as subject to be by it disposed of, or diverted to other uses.

Finally the relations and communications between Catholics living in the territories aforesaid, and their respective ecclesiastical authorities, shall be open, free and exempt from all hindrance whatever, even although such authorities should reside within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as defined by this Treaty; and this freedom shall continue so long as a new demarkation of ecclesiastical districts shall not have been made, conformably with the laws of the Roman Catholic Church.

ART. X. (*Expunged.*)—All grants of land made by the Mexican Government, or by the competent authorities, in Territories previously appertaining to Mexico, and remaining for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be considered as valid to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the said Territories had remained within the limits of Mexico. But the grantees of land in Texas put in possession thereof who by reason of the circumstances of the country, since the beginning of the troubles between Texas and the Mexican Government, may have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall be under the obligations to fulfil the said conditions within the periods limited in the same respectively, such periods to be now counted from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; in default of which said grants shall not be obligatory on the State of Texas, in virtue of the stipulations contained in this Article.

The foregoing stipulation in regard to grantees of land in Texas, is extended to all grantees of land in the territories aforesaid, elsewhere than in Texas, put in possession under such grants; and in default of the fulfilment of the conditions of any such grants within the new period which, as is above stipulated, begins with the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, the same shall be null and void.

The Mexican Government declares that no grant whatever of lands in Texas has been made since the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and that no grant whatever of lands in any of the territories aforesaid has been made since the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

ART. XI.—Considering that a great part of the territories which, by the present Treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes who will hereafter be under the control of the Government of the United States, and whose incursions within the territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the Government of the United States, whensoever this may be necessary; and that when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said Government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted—all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy as if the same incursions were committed within its own territory, against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the territory of either of the two Republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican territory by such Indians: nor to provide such Indians with fire-arms or ammunition, by sale or otherwise.

And in the event of any person or persons captured within Mexican territory by Indians, being carried into the territory of the United States, the Government of the latter engages and binds itself in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican Government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the Government of the United States notice of such captures; and its agents shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives; who, in the meantime, shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the Government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, through any other channel, of the existence of Mexican captives within its territories, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government when providing for the removal of Indians from any portion of said Territories, or for its being settled by the citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special care then shall be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obligated themselves to restrain.

ART. XII.—In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth Article of the present Treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars, in the one or the other of the two modes below specified.

The Mexican Government shall, at the time of ratifying this Treaty, declare which of these two modes of payment it prefers; and the mode so elected by it shall be conformed to by that of the United States.

First mode of payment.—Immediately after this Treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. For the remaining twelve millions of dollars, the United States shall create a stock, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, commencing on the day of the ratification of this Treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic, and payable annually at the city of Washington; the principal of said stock to be redeemable there, at the pleasure of the Government of the United States, at any time after two years from the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; six months' public notice of the intention to redeem the same being previously given. Certificates of such stock, in proper form, for such sums as shall be specified by the Mexican Government, shall be delivered, and transferrable by the said Government to the same by that of the United States.

Second mode of payment.—Immediately after this Treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual instalments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same, at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Mexican Government, and the first of the installments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual installment, as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such instalment from the beginning shall also be paid.

[Certificates, in proper form for the said installments, respectively, in sums as shall be desired by the Mexican Government, and transferrable by it, shall be delivered to the said Government by that of the United States.]

(N. B. The first of these modes is rejected. The latter is adopted with the exception of the last paragraph, in brackets.]

ART. XIII.—The United States engage, moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the Conventions between the two republics severally concluded on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ART. XIV.—The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this Treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the Board of Commissioners provided for in the following Article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ART. XV.—The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding article, and considering them entirely and forever cancelled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter millions of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a Board of Commissioners shall be established by the Government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive; provided, that in deciding upon the validity of each claim, the Board shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified Convention, concluded at the city of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favour of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If, in the opinion of the said Board of Commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records, or documents in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the Commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the U. States; and the Mexican Government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records, or documents so specified, which shall be in their possession or power (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same) to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said Board of Commissioners: Provided, that no such application shall be made by, or at the instance of any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

ART. XVI.—Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its territory it may judge proper so to fortify, for its security.

ART. XVII.—The Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional article, and except so far as the stipulations of the said Treaty may not be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present Treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty with the understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ART. XVIII.—All supplies whatever for troops of the United States, in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops, previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the Custom-Houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind; the Government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and in quality, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico.—To this end, it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States, to denounce to the Mexican authorities, at the respective ports, any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation which they may know of, or may have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities, all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ART. XIX.—With respect to all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico, while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either Republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

1. All such merchandise, effects, and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third Article of this Treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican Tariff.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects, and property, imported subsequently to the restoration of the Custom Houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following Article for the coming into force of the Mexican Tariff, at such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property, being however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following Article.

3. All merchandise, effects, and property, described in the two rules foregoing, shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, or upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax, or impost of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subject to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects, and property, described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior while such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime Custom-Houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican Tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port in Mexico, shall have the right to reship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals, or other property, exported from any Mexican port while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the Custom House at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or State, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution, upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

ART. XX.—Through consideration for the interests of commerce generally, it is agreed that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this Treaty and the restoration of the Custom Houses, conformably with the stipulation in the third Article, in such case all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said Custom Houses, and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the signature of this Treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the Tariff found in force at such Custom Houses at the time of the restoration of the same. And to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rules established by the preceding Article shall apply.

ART. XXI.—If, unhappily, any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two Republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this Treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavour, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves; using, for this end, mutual representations and pacific negotiations. And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind by the one Republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighbourship, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference, or the circumstances of the case.

ART. XXII.—If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war shall unhappily break out between the two Republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to observe the following rules, absolutely, where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible.

1. The merchants of either Republic then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain twelve months, (for those dwelling in the interior,) and six months, (for those dwelling at the seaports,) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods, they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing, in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed, and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general, all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take anything from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments, for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same, protected in the discharge of their duties, and the pursuit of their vocations.

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement, or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual, officer, or other prisoner, shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if an officer so breaking his parole, or any common soldier so escaping from the limits assigned him, shall afterward be found in arms, previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The officers shall be duly furnished with such rations in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles, as are allowed, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such ration as is allowed to a common soldier in its own service; the value of all which supplies shall, at the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them withheld, as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners, in possession of the other; which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive, exempt from all duties or taxes, and to distribute, whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed.

And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves all Treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this Article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided; and during which, its stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the laws of Nature or Nations.

ART. XXIII.—This Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its General Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement; and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively. Done in quintuplicate, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST, [L. S.]
LUIS G. CUEVAS, [L. S.]
BERNARDO COUTO, [L. S.]
MIG. ATRISTAIN, [L. S.]

ADDITIONAL AND SECRET ARTICLE *of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, signed this day by their respective Plenipotentiaries.*

(Expunged.)

In view of the possibility that the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty may, by the circumstances in which the Mexican Republic is placed, be delayed longer than the term of four months fixed by its twenty-third Article for the exchange of ratifications of the same, it is hereby agreed that such delay shall not, in any manner, affect the force and validity of this Treaty, unless it should exceed the term of eight months, counted from the date of the signature thereof.

This article is to have the same force and virtue as if inserted in the Treaty to which this is an addition.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this additional and secret article, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively. Done in quintuplicate at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST, [L. S.]
LUIS G. CUEVAS, [L. S.]
BERNARDO COUTO, [L. S.]
MIG. ATRISTAIN, [L. S.]

The Life of a Soldier—The Fruits of War.—The following is an extract of a letter from on board a United States Transport, dated

AT SEA, GULF OF MEXICO, Feb. 17, 1848.

We are now on our passage to New Orleans, in lat. 27 03 N., and a pretty mess we have had, so far. We have on board about one hundred discharged soldiers, and such a poor, miserable, dirty set I never saw in my life—I will not except even the thousands of steerage passengers I have seen landed at the Quarantine in New York. Since Sunday I have read the burial service over two of these poor creatures, and now, within sight from my state-room window, there are five or six just at the point of death. They die all around me like sheep, and those that are any way well are so filthy, that it is almost impossible to go to the leward of them for the stench. It is a burning shame that the medical officers should send such men from the hospital. They will not help one another, and damn each other if they even ask their messmates to get them a drink of water. Those that are any way well are mere walking skeletons, and are continually gambling at cards, cursing and swearing, &c. while their comrades are dying about them. It is a positive fact, I buried a poor fellow yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, from the larboard side; while within six feet of me, on the starboard side, sat a party of four playing *bluff*—half a dollar up; and cursing and swearing at a great rate. They all have their discharges, and their officers have no control over them. Such is life in Mexico. D.

From the Manchester Times.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK AND THE SUGAR PLANTERS.

Parliament has re-assembled, and Lord GEORGE BENTINCK has given mouth to the "cry" for a renewal of protection. The West India interest has been well served by its advocate. Few men could have managed their case more cleverly. If such a case had any substantial merits to rest upon, the chivalry of Lord GEORGE BENTINCK would have done more service to his clients. "Give us back our 'protection,' or give us back our slaves. Do n't indulge your benevolence at our expense. The Sugar Duties Bill should have come before the Parliament of 1833, or the Emancipation Act should have been reconsidered by that of 1846. If you want cheap sugar, do n't interdict the means of cheap production." Such is the *resumé* of the West India planters' appeal to the British public, which Lord GEORGE BENTINCK has amplified into a three hours' speech in the House of Commons.

The demand is as idle as the pretexts on which it is grounded. In the first place, it is quietly assumed that "protection" was the price agreed to be paid by the State to the planter for depriving him of the benefits of slave-labour. It formed no part of the arrangement, however. "Protection" had not been adopted by the Legislature as part and parcel of an Anti-Slavery policy. The planter's "protection" was largest when his slaves were most numerous. In 1787, twenty years before the abolition of the Slave Trade, West India sugar enjoyed a protective duty of upwards of 100 per cent.; and the *free-labour sugar* of the British East Indies at one time paid the tribute of a 10*s.* per cwt. differential duty to the supremacy of the *slave labour sugar* of the British West Indies. Slavery and protection were two distinct institutions that culminated side by side. We are perfectly ready to listen to the arguments by which the West India proprietor would attempt to show that protection would be the very best thing for putting an end at once and forever to Slavery and the Slave-Trade.—But this is a separate question. We must be left free to feel that we are dealing with a new case.—Protection was not the purchase money of negro freedom; and the planter is not entitled to say that, in taking it away from him, we are defrauding him, by the non-performance of the stipulations of an agreement. The Sugar Duties Act was not passed by the Legislature in 1834, for protection was then the policy of England; and the Emancipation Act was not repealed in 1846, for Slavery had then been finally abandoned as a British institution.

The Sugar Bill of 1844 was the first attempt to make the policy of protection ancillary to the suppression of Slavery; and it proved a miserable failure. The largest cargoes first entered after the act came into operation were *slave-labour sugars;* our "most-favoured-nation" treaties—from the stringency of whose clauses there was no escape—contributing to the result. If, notwithstanding this damaging defeat, the West India planters believe that they can still demonstrate protection to be the most effectual agent for extinguishing Slavery, let us hear the arguments by which they would maintain this bold position. But let them not say that we have cheated them. No "change has come over the dream" of the British community. They are not gratifying a new-born sentimentality at the cost of the West India "interest." They never recorded a vow not to sweeten their tea with slave-grown sugar, any more than not to make use of slave-wrought gold. If slave-grown sugars is to be consumed in these islands (and it always has been so hitherto), the act loses no jot of its assumed criminality by enlarging the price which we pay for it. That which would benefit the pocket of the West India proprietor would not clear the conscience of the British consumer, supposing it to be touched with compunction.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK not only confounds things that essentially differ, but falsifies—by reversing their relations—truths which are in harmony. The argument of the noble Lord would compel us to abandon two social and political truisms—the one that we have a right to modify our own institutions, the other, that we have no right to modify the institutions of surrounding nations. The planter's advocate—in the same breath—tells us that we are not entitled to abolish Slavery in our own dominions, and that we are bound to do our best to enforce its abolition by other States. Now, we have nothing to do with the internal policy of our neighbours, but we have everything to do with our own. We will not permit Slavery to exist in Great Britain or its dependencies; but we are not, in consequence, bound to refuse to hold commercial intercourse with the countries where the system prevails. We like cheap leather, and we get it from Russia; but the English manufacturer does not plead for "protection" that he may put the knout out of fashion. We like cheap sugar; but we will neither give back to the West India proprietor his "protection" nor his slaves.

To restore "protection" to the planter would be practically to acknowledge the truth of a fallacy tending directly to perpetuate Slavery,—viz: that slave-labour is cheaper and more economical than free-labour. It is not the circumstance of his being restricted to the use of free-labour that prevents the West India sugar farmer from being able to compete successfully with Cuba and Brazil. Java, the Mauritius, and British India, *with free-labour*, can beat these slaves countries in cheapness of production.—So that the planter's protection would be of small service to him, unless it guarded against both free-labour and slave-labour producers. West India difficulties have other sources than free-trade. Slavery is not the foe that paralyzes the planter's arm. The present "ruin" is a chronic complaint. We do not doubt its reality; but sure we are, "protection" would not be its cure. When the planter is convinced that his distress is caused neither by human freedom nor by commercial freedom, we shall be quite ready to take his case into serious consideration, with the view of suggesting the most fitting remedies. But we warn him once for all, that the British community will not be guilty of the crime and solecism either of fettering the negro, or fettering industry for his special behoof. The cry, "Give us back our 'protection,' or give us back our slaves," is a device as destitute of ingenuity as of ingenuousness.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in a speech that we wish we could commend as well for its justice, in relation to the negro population of our Colonies, as for the clearness and ability with which it exposed the hollow and untenable pretences on which a renewal of protection was advocated for the sugar colonies.—The sum and substance of Lord GEORGE BENTINCK's speech was, that the Government should either put down Slavery in Cuba and the Brazils, by taking forcible possession of the one—and

The price of sugar has been affected by the same causes that have operated upon the value of all other commodities—and the sugar growers have no more claim for indemnity than other classes. Why, indigo, sago, tea, and almost all articles of Colonial produce have been affected even in a greater degree than sugar, by the general depreciation. Here then is no special case for the planters, but a case of common calamity which renders their noisy claim to indemnity all the more insolent for its tone, and preposterous from the absurdity of the assumptions upon which it rests.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK contented himself with simply moving for a committee to investigate the causes of Colonial embarrassment. The Government made no opposition to this motion. A committee is a convenient mode of shelving the subject for the session. The sugar planters will have the opportunity of showing that—like all the rest of the world—they can find the sources of their misfortunes anywhere but at home. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER told them very plainly that there was no remedy for their grievances but in their own self-reliance, industry, intelligence, and enterprise.—When they have traced their misfortunes to their own doors they will find there the explanation of past reverses, as well as the only key to future success. The Government has met the clamour for renewed protection with a firmness for which we give them full credit. We wish we could say as much for the collateral measures with which they propose to meet the demands of the planters for increased supplies of labour.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in discussing the alleged grievances of the sugar Colonies admitted their claims to be relieved from all restrictions on their commerce in favour of the mother-country.—He stated it to be the intention of her Majesty's Government to remove all the remaining sources of grievance in this respect, of which they had any just right to complain. The Navigation Laws will be repealed, and the Colonies left free to import or export their own and all foreign produce in whatsoever way they may think most advantageous to their own interests. The only portion of their policy to which we object, is the proposed means of aiding the transportation of African negroes to the West Indies. That the planters have a right to any additional supplies of labour which they may choose to procure, *at their own cost*, we will not for one moment deny. The perfect freedom of the labour market they are just as much entitled to as to freedom of commerce and navigation. But this should be *at their own cost*. The Government of this country has no right to aid them in artificially depreciating the wages of the native negroes by grants or loans of money for the purposes of African emigration. A greater injustice could not be committed against the free population of our Colonies. A forced emigration will prove detrimental in its ultimate results to the interests of the capitalists, and destructive to the morals and well-being of the labourers. The distress of the planters does not arise from want of labour so much as from want of capital. Past experience has already proved that the introduction of Coolies and other emigrants into Jamaica, has been a source of great mischief and suffering to the whole community. The state of pauperism and poor rates in those very islands which are said to suffer from the dearness of labour, proves that the real scarcity is not of population, but capital. The only test of the real scarcity of labour is where capital has a sufficient inducement to undertake the supply at its own cost. It is a monstrous affectation of philanthropy to propose to relieve the distress of the sugar planters by artificially depreciating the wages of the working negroes. This, however, is a subject that will require more ample investigation than we can give to it at this moment. We must content ourselves with protesting, most emphatically, against this portion of the Government policy. We invoke the assistance of all the earnest friends of freedom and fair play, determinedly to oppose any attempt to make, either the public funds of this country, or those of the free black population of our Colonies, instrumental in depriving them of any portion of their just claims to as large a share of comfort and prosperity as the *natural* proportion between capital and labour—*on their own soil*—renders their equitable and inalienable right.

ENGLAND, January, 1848.

To the Editor of the Christian World:

I have recently seen an article in the Christian Register, signed G. E. E., upon the "Correspondence between American and English Unitarians [illegible]."

So far from objecting to the article as one of the missiles in the Anti-Slavery warfare, I should be inclined to suspect that the Abolitionists, (if I did not believe them too honest,) had bribed the editor to give them a little help under the semblance of an attack upon their English allies.

It is just the sort of an article we are in need of, to open the eyes of those in our body (British Unitarians I mean) who are in want of clearer views of the question. I have seen no expression of opinion upon the part of American Unitarians, containing fuller admissions, and ampler evidence of the apathy and inactivity of their body in respect to efforts for the termination of American Slavery.

The *animus* of the writer in regard to Abolition men and measures is so undisguised that it helps us to understand—what puzzles many of us—why the term *pro-slavery* is often applied to Unitarian ministers in America, who declare their abhorrence of Slavery, and their desire for its abolition. I must certainly admit, that to *talk* against this iniquitous system, but to be afraid or unwilling to *do* anything for its removal, is at best but a very *negative* sort of *Anti*-Slavery.

The remark in G. E. E.'s communication upon the absence of the signatures in the "Reply" of some of our leading ministers who are most known in America, and who "*know most*" what your "*position*" is, appears to be almost purposed irony. It is notorious here, (some of them acknowledge it,) that those more eminent ministers whose names were absent, *know least* about the Slavery question, disliking the subject, unwilling to hazard any coldness in their intimacy with their American brethren, and having made little examination into the matter.

The writer admits that for sixteen years the Abolitionists have been hard at *their* work. What they have effected *we* do not need a writer in the Register to inform us. We know enough of the history of America at the present moment, to be able to judge for ourselves how widely-spread has been the seed sown by the Anti-Slavery party; and though producing in different soils different kinds of fruit, yet few of them being without marked traces of the abolition germ. But what have the Unitarians in America—that educated, intelligent sect, whose principles I believe to be established on the immutable foundation of Truth, and, with such clear views as they have, or ought to have, of the requirements of the Gospel,—what have they been doing during these sixteen long years in wiping the deadly stain of Slavery from their country's honour and virtue? What an enduring pillar, commemorative of the natural effects of our pure Christian faith, might they have raised!—a monument of the truth and efficiency of our principles which would have made more converts to Unitarianism than libraries of theology, than years of controversial lecturing, or endless anniversaries of Unitarian Associations!

There is another point in the article in the Register which, unintentionally I doubt not on the writer's part, will prove that the subscribers to the "Reply" were not so mistaken as some of our Unitarian friends thought us to be. Some of our ministers—those whom you "*most highly esteem and regard, and who know most of your position*"—considered that, with *American* views, no reason existed against having slaveholders occupying official and responsible situations in your religious associations, and therefore no objection ought to be felt by English Unitarians at such arrangements in the United States. But it is most striking that G. E. E. has not in the remotest degree justified the principle, or found fault with objectors to it, of slave-owners holding such offices! It will rather astonish our friends here, (who *know so much of your position*,) that they have been justifying their American brethren for maintaining a principle which it seems they do not maintain, or acknowledge.

Had any effort been made, almost any number of lay signatures to the "Reply" might have been obtained; and the number of ministers would probably have been doubled, had it not been that the *occasion* of the slaveholding Vice-President, was considered rather a *forced* one for an Anti-Slavery remonstrance. Many too imagined that the address implied an opinion upon the part of the subscribers, that slaveholding incapacitated a man from doing *any* good work.

For one part of G. E. E.'s article I think even those not over friendly to your cause, on your side the water, would blush. The numerous classes and circles into which English society naturally divides itself, is a great bar to that free communion in religious and other objects which is most essential for the welfare of the cause which those, who think alike, are mutually desirous of promoting. Our Unitarian congregations greatly suffer from this cause, much distinction of social position existing among their members. It is, therefore, an unceasing aim with those desirous of uniting all in objects of usefulness, such as congregational schools, societies for visiting the poor, &c., to have frequent tea-meetings and such gatherings, with the view of bringing together the different grades in our community, and of inspiring the sentiment that in our religious assemblies, and in our labours of love to those around us, *all* are equal in the sight of God. We were then but little prepared for the sneer coming from the other side of the Atlantic, and from *American* UNITARIANS, at there being among the signers of the "Reply" "green grocers, drysalters, coal-heavers, muffin-bakers, snuffer-makers, and wire-drawers." If the writer of this article be a minister among the Unitarians, I have too high an opinion of that body in Boston to believe that *he* is a fair representative of its intelligence, *taste*, and moral bearing.

May the Anti-Slavery cause have no more able opponents than he, and one or two other writers whose productions I have read in the Register! I can hardly suppose the Unitarian clergy of Boston, generally, would be proud of their champion.

G. E. E. closes his observations very facetiously, by recommending that the signatures to the document be printed and distributed among the Unitarian ministers of America, that those of them who visit England "may understand that they are not to expect tea, nor yet muffins, from any who signed this remonstrance."

I hope he underrates English hospitality; but if it really be the case that any American Unitarian minister, of repute in his own country, a gentleman by education, and of unblemished moral character, should be even looked upon with coldness by sixty of his brother ministers, (not *all* of them without "esteem and regard" in your country,) and by fifteen hundred laymen, it would be well for the writer to ponder and investigate whether ignorance, caprice, heartlessness, or vulgarity of mind and manners can explain so remarkable a fact, or if some great moral principle be not involved in the phenomenon.

The whole of this extraordinary article ought to be *studied* by English Unitarians. The Inquirer has not copied it. As the present editor rather sided with those who did not sign the "Reply," it seemed reasonable to suppose that he would insert a paper *apparently* favouring his views. But perhaps he was sagacious enough to see the really damaging character to the cause he wishes to defend, of G. E. E.'s remarks. The editor of the Register may feel fully assured that the Anti-Slavery party among the Unitarians here, will most gladly give publicity to a document so supporting to their own views, and so valuable to their abolition friends in America.

AN ENGLISH UNITARIAN WHO SIGNED THE REPLY.

TASTES AND MANNERS AMONG THE UPPERMOST "TEN THOUSAND."

"I am told thou callest thyself a king;
Know, if thou art one, the poor have rights;
And power, in all its pride, is less than justice!"

To the Editor of the Albany Patriot:

SIR—A venerable lady, of this city, of a pleasant day, is frequently seen making her way along the avenue to the Capitol. A female friend and attendant is by her side. The infirmities of more than four-score years are accumulated upon her. When some eminent Senator is expected to speak in an exciting debate, she is seen either in the gallery or on the floor of the Senate Chamber.—By a vote of the Senate she is received within the bar, not only as an act of courtesy, but of reverence from that body. Her residence is a mile from the Capitol, near the President's mansion, in the fashionable part of the city. Her doors are open at "New-Year's" to receive from strangers and friends, the compliments of the season. All who wish to show respect or gratify curiosity, throng around this "relict" of the actors, who crowded across the stage in other times, and finished their task-work under other circumstances than those of the present period. This personage is the widow of James Madison, President of the United States for eight years. During that period her levees were greatly admired by public men of taste and fashion, for their brilliancy and the gracefulness with which they were conducted by Mrs. Madison.—They have never been surpassed, and perhaps not equalled in interest by those of any Presidential term. Mr. Madison himself never had any children. She had a number—how many I am not [illegible] was not addicted to extravagant habits, and was supposed to leave a good estate at his death.—Among other property, more than *one hundred slaves* were inventoried. His manuscripts, which were exceedingly voluminous, he bequeathed to his wife. The precise disposition made of his other property by him, I need not ddscribe.

Some years since, Mrs. Madison proposed to Congress to purchase the manuscripts of her late husband. A bill for that purpose was introduced and passed by Congress. *Twenty thousand dollars* were paid her on that occasion. Three years since, I think it is, a new application was made to Congress, in Mrs. Madison's name, to purchase the *balance* of her husband's manuscripts—said to be on miscellaneous topics, and immensely valuable. It is claimed, they faithfully illustrate the policy, and perhaps entire history of the two administrations—Jefferson's and Madison's. Why these papers were not included in the original purchase by Congress, no one has condescended to explain. It is no matter. The proposition was taken up in the House with great zeal by the late George C. Dromgoole, who was, among many others, an ardent admirer of Mr. Madison's character. Mr. Dromgoole, as Chairman of a Committee to whom the subject was referred, made an elaborate report, arranging the entire mass of papers according to their subjects and design. No further action, however, seems to have been taken by the House at that time. At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced into the Senate, to consummate the proposed bargain, the provisions of which gave Mrs. Madison *twenty* or *twenty-five thousand dollars*, with precisely what limitations, if any, I do not now recollect.—This bill was passed and sent to the House, but did not get acted upon there. Early in the present session the same bill, with slight modifications, was reported to the Senate. By the ardour and adroit management of two or three influential Senators, it was carried through by a large majority irrespective of party lines. How it may fare in the House remains to be seen. By the provision of this bill *five thousand dollars* ($5,000) are to be paid in hand to Mrs. Madison, and *twenty thousand* are to be paid to Mr. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Seaton, Mayor of this city, and to Mr. Smith, a citizen here, as trustees of Mrs. Madison. They are required by the act to invest the money in stocks, and pay over the avails of them semi-annually to Mrs. Madison, for her sole use and benefit during her life. Finally, the fund is to be disposed of by Mrs. Madison's last "will and testament" as she chooses. I hope I have stated these facts with sufficient simplicity and clearness. They are intended as an introduction to what follows.

A number of slaves have lived with Mrs. Madison since she has resided in this city. Some two or three years since she found it *necessary* to raise money, and offered for sale a trust-worthy, valuable man. He had been raised and nurtured on Mr. Madison's old farm, and was his barber and dressing-man a quarter of a century. To save himself from the dreaded fate of transportation to the cotton-fields or cane-brakes of the South, he induced a distinguished Northern Senator to advance for him the purchase-money, and give him time to work it out. He is now doing this, with his own free hands. Among others she *owned* a mother, fifty odd years of age, and her daughter of fifteen. About three months ago the old lady called this girl into her parlour, one day, *nominally to bring her some water*, but *really* to show her to a Georgian, as the coloured people call the slave-drivers. The girl was quick on the scent, and at a glance perceived she was to be sold. Her mistress (Mrs. Madison) agreed with the purchaser to send the unprotected child to *the pump* (in the street of course) at a certain hour on a day fixed upon, when he could conveniently seize her and carry her off! She embraced an early opportunity to retire behind the scenes, and has not made her appearance on the stage since. If, in the Providence of God, she has reached the North, I hope some good family will rejoice to befriend and protect her. Immediately after this event Mrs. Madison, either piqued a little at the loss of the daughter, or from her *necessities*, offered the mother for sale. By great good luck she found a family in the city in want of a capable woman like herself. The price was paid to her mistress, and she is now at work with the prospect of freedom *sometime*. The reason assigned for Mrs. Madison's conduct in these cases is, that *poverty* and *want* forced it upon her. It is said she has not cash to go to market with from day to day. The members of her family, therefore, one after one, are disposed of to furnish her with the means of living. I have stated facts enough for once. They are given without embellishment. I hold myself responsible before God and the world for their accuracy in all material points. It is not my purpose to comment upon them. Others may do that, with such views as they entertain. My readers will think them strange, and perhaps hardly credible. Among any civilized people but our own, such statements would be quite beyond belief. We have got accustomed to strange contradictions, and therefore the facts stated by me here may not be denied.

"So spake the fiend, and with necessity,
The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds."

Yours, ever, HAMPDEN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 19, 1848.

Communications.

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends.

FRIEND GAY—I have noticed a communication in the Standard of Feb. 23, 1848, on the character and doings of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, for the year 1847, and should have esteemed it more had it been condensed to a simple statement of all the facts. So far as relates to Slavery, the writer might have found an excellent guide in the Scriptures, in the simple, plain narrative of the facts of the Church in that day and time, by which the reader was enabled to come to more correct conclusions than when the writer gives his own gloss. I charitably suppose, however, that this friend thought it essential to his communication. Notwithstanding all this, some good may come out of it. As an eye-witness, I shall add somewhat to the report of the doings of the Meeting alluded to, with as much brevity as possible.

Your correspondent, no doubt, remembers that two female Friends came into the men's Meeting, by permission of that Meeting, and, after a minute or two of silence, one of them arose and said, "She had come to relieve her mind of a subject she had neglected in the Meeting of Ministers and Elders, on the 7th day preceding." She then proceeded to state that while sitting in that Meeting, she saw before her mental vision, a monstrous beast approaching; and she beheld that every thing it placed its foot upon, it crushed to death. While reflecting on its destructive character, and the best means of arresting its further progress, it was shown to her that there was no other way to stop its destructive career, than to starve it to death. Whereupon her companion arising, and saying that she coincided with her communication, they left the Meeting.

Now let us see the explanation of this spirit, that bears rule in the chief seats, when tested by the regenerating spirit of abolition on the subject of Slavery and war.

In the first place, their pro-slavery character was shown in their endeavours to stave off the reading of the address accompanying the epistle of the Ohio Yearly Meeting to its members, on the subject of Slavery. One of the Committee, whose lot it was to report the expediency of reading the address, expressed, for himself and others in the Committee, an objection to its being read; but in condescension to the Meeting, we were permitted the gracious privilege of hearing its contents. In the second place, (if I remember right,) was an epistle of the same import from Caln Quarter, left over from last year, which was vetoed. The third case was on the duty of the Meeting to address or memorialize the General Government to stop the bloody war with Mexico. This proposition was committed to a Select Committee, but failed; and on their report a member and minister in the uppermost seat, expressed his satisfaction, by saying, he hoped we should now hear no more of bloody wars and the negroes. The fourth appeal was to appoint a Committee on the subject of Slavery; and for this purpose there were three distinct propositions made. Two of them had some vitality in them; but the pro-slavery unfeeling character of the house could not receive them in the unity. The last proposition was from Gibbons, a talented young physician who was more than half-baked on the abolition question, and who well knew from tone and temperament of the do-nothing side of the Meeting, there could be nothing more stringent got there than milk and water. He made a proposition for a Committee on the question whether Friends had anything at all to do with the subject of Slavery. This motion was carried; but the appointment of a Committee was deferred till next morning, on account of the lateness of the hour. The next morning, however, after the Meeting was organized by the clerk's reading the opening minute, a young man, whose name, I think, was Bankcroff, made a proposition to refer the subject back again to the Meeting of Sufferings. The motion went like an electric shock throughout the length and breadth of the Meeting; and at this auspicious moment there arose a member whose tact and talent seldom forsake him, when the right time arrives to carry a point, and with head and heart overflowing with respect and sympathy for himself, and forgetting three millions of his fellow-men, stated it was not probable he should attend many more Yearly Meetings, and, therefore, claimed sufficient deference and respect from this Meeting, to put by, for his sake, this subject of subjects, and sin of sins. He needed not, I apprehend, the admonition of Jesus, "That if thy neighbour ask thee to go a mile with him, to go with him twain," on this question—"whether we had anything to do with Slavery." It is supposed by many Friends, that the Meeting for Sufferings will take good care that Gibbons' resolution shall remain with them.

This weighty Friend's communication extinguished all further efforts for the slave in the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, for 1847. After this unfavourable result of Anti-Slavery effort, an individual arose, and was showing the pernicious effects of a narrow selfish sectarian spirit, and want of faith that would not believe even if one should arise from the dead; and how this spirit was at variance with the precepts and example of the Son of God. This so touched the bone and the flesh of the Scribes and Pharisees of our day, that they could not endure it any longer; and the speaker was ordered to sit down. Thus the liberty of speech was stricken down with the cause of the slave, and fully and effectually explained the women's figure of the beast that walks up and down in man's earthly nature.

Now for a few remarks on the high claims of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, on its taking "The ancient ground of the religious Society of Friends, that divine assistance was the only sure foundation on which the transactions of the Yearly Meeting should be based, and when the business is conducted under this sanctifying influence, each becomes a strength to its subordinate branches."—"The interest which it expressed in the cause of education," is assumed as "an evidence, that the writer of that epistle was no laggard in the "School of Christ." What a fine flourish we here have, both on the part of the epistle and its commentator! How easy a thing it is to take "high ground," with pen on paper. Do not all the preaching, praying, psalm-singing associations of our land take high ground, even so high a ground as to overlook the abomination of desolation that reigns and rules in the spirit of violence, in war, and slaveholding, that overspreads our land? I have had an opportunity to test the "high ground" of the Baltimore Yearly Meetings, and their love and mercy, and have proved what kind of "laggards" they are. I attended that Meeting at the time that Torrey was drawing nigh the grave in the Baltimore Penitentiary, for aiding fugitives from that State.—And at the second day's sitting, I made a motion in the Meeting for the appointment of a Committee of four or five judicious Friends, to wait on the constituted authorities of Maryland for the enlargement of Torry from the prison house. Believing if they took the ancient ground of doing justly, and loving mercy, they would at least do all in their power to set him at liberty. Reminding them that if they expected mercy at the hand of God, they should show mercy to their fellow-men. Strange yet true, that in this Yearly Meeting, standing on ancient ground, there was not one solitary voice to respond to the call of humanity. I remarked to a Friend, that I never attended a Yearly Meeting where there was so little expression of sentiment, on the business of Society, even so much as to say, "that Friend last up speaks my mind." Ah! says he, they are a highly favoured people in having a clerk that can collect the sense of the Meeting, and do all its business without much expression of words. After the close of this sitting, I had some conversation in the yard of the meeting-house, with a ministering Friend on Torrey's case, and he expressed his belief, that his punishment was just what he deserved, and one of the reasons he assigned was, that Torrey had attempted to criminate a Friend who had been guilty of the same offence. But while Torrey was persecuted unto death, the Friend is at large.

"Hear! O Heaven, and give ear, O Earth!" "When I looked for light, there came darkness; and for good, and, there was evil." Failing to obtain help from these sons of the Church, I visited the State Prison, in company with Robt. Goreer, a citizen of Maryland, from the country. After spending some time in reviewing the prison-house, I requested to see Torrey. This request produced some excitement and conversation on his case, and one of the Friends expressed, almost in the same words of the Friends who take the "*ancient ground*"—that Torrey was reaping a just reward for his works; and he dwelt much on the crime of stealing their property. Goreer, in reply, told him he would not think so if he (Torrey) had taken his wife and children from Algiers, and restored them to him. "Ah!" he said, "that was quite another thing!" "Yes," said Goreer, "just the difference between a white and a black thing." Just at this point of the conversation, they showed evident signs of a desire to show us the way into the street. It is possible, these comments may be construed into tale bearing and tattling, and spreading evil reports. But speaking the truth on the actions of the Church is warranted from Scripture examples, from Genesis to Revelations. And all associations claiming to be the Church of Christ, ought to be the last to shun the closest scrutiny. If ever there is a time when the Church stood idle in the market place, it is now. Behold your land filled with priestcraft, war, and Slavery. And so universal is the leprosy, that the very bible is printed on blood-stained slave labour.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1848.

☞ NO UNION WITH SLAVEHODDERS! ☜

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
Of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will be held in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NEW YORK, on TUESDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF MAY, at ten o'clock, A. M.

The present aspect of public affairs in this country, should make this meeting one of more than usual importance and interest. The Southern boundary of AMERICAN SLAVERY, which, since this Society was formed, has been removed from the SABINE to the NUECES, it is now proposed by its guardians to remove still farther into the free territory of a sister Republic. We have little reason to expect a more favourable termination to the two years' war waged, at an enormous expense of blood and treasure, for the sole purpose of extending the worst system of human bondage by conquest. Whether the ABOLITIONISTS of the country can arrest the perpetration of this STUPENDOUS NATIONAL CRIME, or not, it is no less their duty to make the effort. The last PUBLIC PROTEST they may have the opportunity to record against it, should be earnest and unanimous.

The necessity of the moment should also remind us of how much of the work is still to be done, which this Society, fourteen years ago, resolved to do. Since its formation, Slavery has not been abolished in a single State of the Union. A MILLION more of our countrymen have been born to the lot of slaves. But that this Society and its auxiliaries, have aroused, to a certain degree, a universal Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North, and have made the topic one of absorbing interest throughout the country, is the best evidence of the wisdom of their measures, and should be the strongest incentive to still more strenuous, and self-denying toil.

The old and tried friends of the cause, and those who have been but recently aroused to the necessity of the overthrow of the felon system of AMERICAN SLAVERY, are urged to make of this meeting a GRAND RALLY FOR FREEDOM.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, }
S. H. GAY, } Secretaries.

We have received from a correspondent at Pulaski, Pa. a letter, a portion of which we copy, that the writer may state, in his own words, his objections to what he believes to be the position of many Abolitionists. We assure him, however, that he is partly in error as regards ourself. It is true that we do not think the question of the use of slave-labour products of the same importance that he esteems it; it is no less true, however, that we give the preference to free-labour goods when they are to be had. To our mind the whole matter lies in a nut-shell. Till we banish ourselves from human society, strip ourselves stark naked, and with our bare hands make to ourselves new implements wherewith to earn from the reluctant earth a subsistence, we cannot free ourselves from participation in the fruits of slave labour. We do not think this form of Anti-Slavery of such paramount importance that it should, in such a manner, swallow up, and override all our other duties and relations in society. Therefore we cannot lay it down a positive principle, that it is our duty to refrain, in every way, from the use of slave products. Nevertheless, we think the question of that importance, in its moral, rather than its physical influence upon a pro-slavery people, and as a testimony which it accords with our feelings to make, that it is better to give, where it can be done, without too great sacrifice, the preference of free-labour over slave-labour productions. And we think that our correspondent mistakes in attributing so great indifference, as he seems to, to the great body of Abolitionists on this subject. We are certain that many agree with him in the view he takes of it; many more, probably, will agree with us; and there is also a large class who do not think it of any importance. We can assure him also, that a large body in the Society of Friends accord entirely with him on this point, and make this their righteousness a cloak that covers a multitude of pro-slavery sins, and all of whom would pronounce his letter, both in spirit and expression, touching the general subject of Slavery, as flat blasphemy, and rank infidelity. The question is one on which we must agree to differ, because we can lay down no positive principle in relation to it; and the most we can do is to recommend the use of free-labour goods in preference to those produced by slave-labour, and we do not recollect that any Anti-Slavery body has ever refused to do so.

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And now friend Gay, let me talk plainly with you, respecting the character of the Standard, and the position it takes in the Anti-Slavery reformation. And here I would say, that I like the views of my two countrymen, your Irish correspondents, That is, James Haughton and Richard D. Webb. Never have I heard, or read, the views of any person so entirely in harmony with my own, as are those of James Haughton on the subject of Slavery. It may seem strange, that a person who has been educated an orthodox Presbyterian, and who still holds what constitutes the particular sentiments of that denomination, should allow so much to the Unitarian and Quaker, as to admit of entire harmony in their views on the subject of Slavery. But so it is. James Haughton and Richard D. Webb, (if I understand them right,) would not throw the sanctions of religion around the man that would convert me into a chattel, and hold me as his slave. Nor would they be parties to the infamous covenant that would protect him in this nefarious claim, and by which they would be pledged to throw me back into his clutches, should I be so fortunate as to escape from them. Neither would they pay the claimant of my body and soul, for the fruits which were produced under the galling influence of the lash. But all this connected wickedness would be done to me by the entire body of orthodox Presbyterians in the United States. Away, then, with such Orthodoxy as this! It has its origin in hell. It is the legitimate offspring of the wicked one. Welcome such Heterodoxy! It is from above; is full of mercy and good fruits, and is without partiality, and without hypocrisy.

With all frankness I would say that I am well pleased with the general character of the Standard, so far as it laid down in the foregoing resolutions, who would be honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, immediately after all the offices shall be filled upon the principle laid down in these resolutions, the President and the Heads of Departments should divide the whole number of Congressional districts into four equal divisions, or as near so as may be practicable, classing them one, two, three, and four; the officers belonging to the first district falling into the first class, shall be vacated at the expiration of eight years; those falling into the second class shall be vacated at the expiration of six years; those falling into the third class shall be vacated at the expiration of four years; those falling into the fourth class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years; so that one-fourth of the whole number of officers thus appointed would be retiring from office every two years, and a new set coming in to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, in the selection of individuals to fill the offices under the Federal Government, due regard should be had to the farmers and mechanics of the country, so as to give them their proportion of said offices.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the people, the principles of the Constitution, the spirit of the times, and justice, all demand at the hands of the President and Heads of Departments, so soon as may be practicable, to carry into full and fair effect, the principles and doctrines laid down in the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. J. moved the previous question.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Agreed to. Ayes 87, noes 32.

On the 14th, Mr. Atherton, in the Senate, reported the Ten Million War Bill, from the House, with amendments. In the House, Mr. Crowell, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of C. M. Clay, who was taken prisoner by the Mexicans. Captain Clay, therefore, did not go to Mexico for nothing.

The Ten Regiment bill passed the Senate on Friday evening by a majority of 10—29 to 19.

MRS. GAINES' CASE.—This celebrated case, which has been so long in litigation, and has excited so much remark, seems, notwithstanding the many doubts that have been expressed in relation to it, to be settled definitively in favour of Mrs. Gaines. The Tribune publishes a correspondence between that lady and Hon. Joseph L. White, of this city, which sets at rest all the rumours afloat, respecting it, and thus sums up the whole matter:

By the decision of the Supreme Court, Mrs. Gaines is apparently entitled to but four-fifths of the estate of Daniel Clark; but the decision in reality entitles her to the whole of it. Under the old civil law and codes which were in force in Louisiana, (and in accordance with which the Supreme Court of the United States was obliged to decide this case,) no parent could disinherit a lawful child. Whatever will and testament the parent might make, the child or children remained entitled to four-fifths of the estate. It is under this law that Mrs. Gaines is declared, by the Supreme Court, "the *forced* heir" of Daniel Clark: But as none of the legatees under the fraudulent will of 1811 have "accepted the succession," their claim to it has now expired, and Mrs. Gaines becomes the inheritor of the entire possessions of her father, lying in nine different States, and estimated, per schedule, six years ago, to be worth *thirty-three millions of dollars*. They will not, of course, at this time, amount to less, and with all the losses by coats, compromises, &c. the actual fortune of Mrs. Gaines may safely be set down at this moment, at more than $25,000,000.

Some portion of this immense sum, it is said, is invested in human flesh and blood, but how much we are not informed. We refer to the matter, however, chiefly to mention another *on dit*, in relation to it, namely—that the case might, long ago, have been settled in favour of Mrs. Gaines, could the testimony of coloured people have been admitted in the courts. We should feel no especial regret for any one person who should be kept forever out of so large an estate, for we hold to the belief, that no one man or woman has a right to so large a share of this world's goods; but aside from that, we rejoice in so practical a proof of the absurdity of slave-laws, and the inconvenience—to say no more—of Slavery.

We find in the Manchester Times an interesting report of several speeches from distinguished leaders of the Anti-Corn Law League, made at a Free Trade Banquet, at Manchester. From that of the Hon. Thos. Milner Gibson, the new Member of Parliament for that city, we make the following extract on the Sugar Question. He met the difficulty in a most manly way:

The worst case they say that can be brought against him is the West India case. There they tell us we have brought ruin and despair upon a great portion of our fellow countrymen. I have heard with deep sympathy, and every Englishman must hear with regret that any portion of our fellow countrymen, in any part of the earth's surface, is suffering deep distress; but, I must say, it is no novelty to be told of the distress of the West India interest. It is not the first time that we have heard the threat made that the West Indian estates are not worth cultivating, and must be abandoned; and I doubt very much if we were to go through the parliamentary documents, and the memorials that have been addressed to the public office, whether you would not find in them statements of distress quite as alarming as those which have been recently made by the West Indian body. I do not deny the distress; but what I protest against is the remedy that is asked. We are asked to give the West India body a protecting duty of 10s. upon sugar—£10 per ton upon all the colonial sugar—upon all the colonial sugar imported into this country, is the modest request which is made to the Representatives of the people. Ten pounds per ton upon all the colonial sugar, would amount to upwards of two million of taxes, to be imposed upon the people of this country; not for the purposes of the State; not to be paid into the coffers of the Exchequer; but to be transferred from the great body of the consuming classes of England, to the proprietary body of colonial lands. Now, I have no doubt it is very easy for persons to say that granting this protection to the West India body, will make very little addition to the price of sugar—will not be felt by the consumer, and will prevent the ruin of many respectable families, and restore to prosperity, perhaps, many of the West Indian mercantile houses. If I were asked to give my own property, I might say, "Very well, I have no objection to grant you from my own funds the amount which you ask, and I only hope that it may relieve you from your distress." But that is not the position of a Member of Parliament. He is not dealing with his own property. (Applause.) He is trustee for the people, and he is bound to act upon the strict principle of justice betwixt all classes of the people. And what is therefore the position of a Member of Parliament when a request is made to him for a ten shilling differential duty upon colonial sugar? He says to himself, I am asked to transfer a portion of the earnings of all the factory operatives and the agricultural labourers to a body of men, upon the ground that they are in distress, and cannot make the business in which they are engaged profitable. (Hear.) But an honourable member must ask himself this question: Is there a more obvious and clear title—one more inalienable, or less capable of being shaken—than that which the labouring man has to the earnings which he has received as the reward of his industry? (Hear, hear.) Can there be a higher title to property than the title which the labouring man established for the wages given him for his labour? Well, then, what is the nature of this higher title which we are told exists on the part of the West India proprietor to a portion of those wages; how can he make out a higher or a better title to get a portion of those wages than the labouring man who has received them directly for his industry? (Hear, hear, and applause.) I cannot reconcile it to my notions of justice that it can be shewn by any previous legislation of this country, that it can be shewn by any prescriptive right, by any arguments which I have ever heard, any colonial proprietor has any better claim to this man's wages than the man has himself. (Cheers.) And until—(cheers)—and until a better title can be shewn than the labouring man himself can show to the wages he has received from his employer, I must decline, merely at the request of proprietors, and upon the plea of distress, I must decline in my capacity as a trustee, to transfer any portion of these earnings to the proprietors of the soil. (Hear and loud cheers.) When the sugar duties bill of 1846 passed through Parliament, all the facts were before the Legislature which are now before them. (Hear, hear.)

Everything was taken into consideration, and after a mature discussion of the Government, sugar duties were placed upon a permanent footing. (Hear and applause.) The measure of 1846 has conferred great benefits upon the country—(hear, hear, hear)—it has done, as predicted it would do, it has added materially to the revenue of the State, and it has increased the quantity of sugar to the consumer. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I will take the liberty of reading to you the effect which it has had upon the revenue of the State, and also the addition it has made in the quantity of sugar consumed by the people. (Applause.) For the twelve months ending August, 1846, the year previous to the present bill being passed, for the twelve months, I say, ending August, 1846, the revenue from sugar amounted to £3,339,182; for the twelve months ending August, 1847, being the first year of our sugar bill, the free trade sugar bill, the revenue from sugar amounted to £4,652,492, showing an increase of £1,313,000—(hear, hear;)—that was the sum gained to the revenue, accompanied, as I said before, with less taxation to the consumer, and an increased quantity of sugar at a lower price brought within the reach of all classes

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Congress.

So little business of interest or importance is transacted by Congress, that we do not pretend to give a regular report of their proceedings. When anything of any consequence is done, we give it to our readers. In another part of this week's paper we publish the Treaty, which, in spite of the injunction of secrecy, has been obtained from some leaky Senator. On the 13th, in the House, Mr. Palfrey moved the following resolution, which was read and laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, copies of instructions issued from the State Department, to William Hogan, employed by this Government, in the island of Hayti, in the years 1844 and 1845; also, copies of any correspondence between the Department of State and said Hogan, during and subsequent to the time of his said mission.

The same gentleman moved, the next day, that the resolution be taken up, but objection being made, it was suffered to remain upon the table. We presume it will never be removed from it.

On the 13th, also, in the House, Mr. Tuck offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the laws of the United States now permit the collection of debts by the extent of executions upon persons held as slaves, and sales have been made of slaves by virtue of such laws: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to report a bill to prohibit the sale of persons held as slaves on any precept in favour of the United States.

Mr. Stephens giving notice of his intention to debate the resolution, it was laid over under the rule.

The following sensible resolutions were offered by Mr Johnson, of Tennessee. It will be seen that the wisdom of the House esteemed them foolishness:

Resolved, That rotation in office, in the opinion of this House, is one of the cardinal tenets in a republican form of Government, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever, and should be practised upon by all administrations, regardless of their party names.

Resolved, That eight years, in the opinion of this House, is the longest term any individual ought to be permitted to remain in office, whose appointment is conferred by the President of the United States and the Heads of Departments, either by the Constitution or by law.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the appointment of persons to office should be made upon the basis of representation from the several States in the Congress of the United States; that is to say, the whole number of persons appointed to office should be divided by the whole number of Representatives, giving to each Congressional district in the Union, its fair ratio of officers under the Federal Government.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, any Congressional district in the Union is more than competent to furnish its full quota of officers upon the principles as

of her Majesty's subjects. (Applause.) I am therefore prepared to stand by the bill of 1846—(loud cheers)—I think it is a good measure—(hear, hear)—I think it has answered the purposes for which it was introduced—(hear)—I think it was a just measure, I think it was a well-considered measure, and I think the country will never regret that it was passed into a law. (Cheers.) And after all, has nothing been ever done for the West India body! (Hear, hear.) Do we forget that when Slavery was abolished the people of England paid them in compensation the sum of £17,000,000 out of £20,000,000. (Hear, hear.) The West India body received, I believe, £17,000,000 out of the whole sum, which amounts to four per cent. or an annual call on the taxation of this country for the emancipation of slaves no less a sum than £680,000 a year. (Hear, hear.) You are now paying out of the taxation of this country for the emancipation of slaves no less a sum than £680,000 per annum to the West India body. (Hear, hear.) Is that nothing? But we are told that they did not get £17,000,000, that the West India proprietors were in debt, that their estates were mortgaged, and the brokers and merchants had got the money. But you did not pay it the less for that. (Cheers.) The people of this country had paid it, and they can have nothing whatever to do with any previous arrangement which, whether wise or unwise, might have existed between the colonial proprietors and their brokers and merchants. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The money was paid, and, as I always understood, it closed the account, and it can no more be re-opened. (Hear.) The question of Slavery is settled, and let it be remembered that the abolition of Slavery was not a law merely applying to the proprietors of slaves in the West Indies, it was applied to all classes of her Majesty's subjects. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And at the present moment I have no doubt it is in operation in our colonies, say in the Cape of Good Hope, say in Australia, and in many other of the British dominions in the different portions of the world. I doubt not that if proprietors could purchase slaves, they would fancy for a time they could realize an income from property which now yields them nothing. I was myself in fact told by a gentleman who lately purchased property at the Cape of Good Hope; "why," he said "you seem to talk as if nobody was deprived of advantages by the abolition of Slavery except the owners of estates in the West Indies; if I could purchase slaves I donbt not that I could raise a quantity of surplus produce which I could send to market, and by it obtain for myself an income, whereas now, by the great scarcity of labour, and the difficulty of finding persons to till the land, I can only raise sufficient for my own consumption." (Hear, hear.) So that these are not the only parties that can claim an advantage, if there can be any possible advantage, present or remote, to the country, in the permission of God's creatures, of human beings like ourselves, to be sold in the slave market. (Hear, hear.) I hope to see Slavery abolished in every part of the earth. (Cheers.) And I believe that leaving free labour to compete without protection openly in this market, with slave labour, I believe the day will come when it can be proved that free labour is more profitable than slave labour, and that men's interests would induce them to abandon forever the horrible traffic in human flesh. (Loud cheers.) We had had so many proofs lately from successful operations in other countries, as well as in England, of the effect of reducing duties, and giving freer scope to industry and trade, that I will not dwell longer at present on the subject.

ONE OF THE BROTHERHOOD.—We find the following story in the Louisville Examiner, the editor of which, however, protests against the subject of it being considered a specimen of the Kentucky clergy. We hope he is right, but can hardly believe that this man is so far in advance of where his Northern brethren were a very few years since; for surely the men who defended Slavery as a Divine Institution, would think they were doing God service by helping, on His holy day, to do its work.

Not many months since, a boat was descending the Cumberland river. Among the passengers were a minister and a negro-trader. The trader had with him several coloured men and women, whom he was carrying to the South. Another passenger on the boat was pleased with one of the women, and wished to buy her. A bargain was made. The trader asked one of the passengers to write a bill of sale for him. The man refused. He then asked the minister. The minister hesitated for a moment, and then, Sabbath as it was, he sat down at the table and wrote out a bill of sale of the woman.—*We know this to be a fact.* In the course of that very Sabbath day, the minister spoke to his fellow-travellers with great enthusiasm and exultation, of a revival which a short time previous he had been the means of producing.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.—We call the attention of our readers to the official notice, in another column, of the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, on the 19th of May. We trust it will be heeded, and our friends will at once set about putting their affairs in order, in preparation for attending on that occasion. Our exchanges will oblige us by copying the notice, or by announcing the time of meeting.

JOSHUA COMMANDING THE SUN TO STAND STILL.—We owe an apology to our neighbour, Mr. H. R. Robinson, for neglecting to notice sooner, a picture from his lithographic establishment, with the above title. It contains a full length figure of John C. Calhoun, pointing to the Press, as the Sun from which proceeds rays of light, and saying: "Sun of intellectual light and liberty, stand ye still in masterly inactivity, that the nation of Carolina may continue to hold negroes, and plant cotton till the day of judgment!" The design is a capital one, the picture well drawn, and the likeness of Mr. Calhoun is said to be most excellent. The price is $8 per hundred.

HENRY CLAY, on his return homewards, attended, at Baltimore, a festival of the Hibernian Society, on the 17th, St. Patrick's day, on which occasion he made a short speech, concluding as follows:

It is usual upon such occasions as this, to propose as a toast, the name of some eminent statesman, successful general, or hard-fought battle-field, where our country has come off victorious. I propose to offer something different. There is an Irishman soon to visit us, who, without armies, without navies, by the mere force of moral power, has won the most glorious victory ever achieved among men; and it will be among the happiest acts of my life, if I shall be permitted to bid him welcome to the hospitality of our shores. As I have to start early in the morning, on a long and fatiguing journey home, I am sure you will excuse me for not making a longer speech, and for concluding with this sentiment:

Father Mathew.—A safe arrival and a distinguished reception to him in the United States.

☞ The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to limit imprisonment for fines, has passed the Assembly, in substance, as follows:

Any person who shall have been fined, and is imprisoned for non payment of such fine, each day's imprisonment of such person shall liquidate $3 of fines so imposed.

A bill "To Punish Abduction as a Crime," has passed the Senate unanimously.

THE WILMOT PROVISO RESOLUTION, with several others relative to the Mexican War, have passed the Senate, at Albany. The Proviso was carried by a vote of 21 to 2.

☞ The following appointments have been made by the President and Senate:

Ambrose H. Sevier, of the State of Arkansas, to be Commissioner of the United States, with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic.

Robert M. Walsh, of the State of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Mexican Republic.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The election in this State has resulted in the choice of Jared W. Williams—proslavery Locofoco—as Governor, and a majority of his party in the Legislature. This will probably secure the return of Charles Gag Atherton to the United States Senate.—Verily the days of the wicked are long in the land.

HON. HORACE MANN has been nominated as the successor of Mr. Adams, by the Whigs of the eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

☞ We are indebted to Hon Joshua R. Giddings, and the Hon. E. B. Holmes, for public documents.

ERRATUM.—The *Hibernian* of "Hibernia" for "Liberia," in R. D. Webb's letter in the last Standard, was committed in our office, and not by Mr. Webb.

This Week's Paper.

FOURTH PAGE.—*Poetry*: Ordination Hymn; Dirge for an Infant. *Miscellany*: Medical Opinions of Medicine; Dr. Franklin and George Whitfield; Saint Iago and the Spaniards; Nests of Fishes; a Drury Lane Gin Palace; the Glass of Bohemia: Gleanings from Foreign Publications.

FIRST PAGE.—*Selections*: Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement; the Life of a Soldier—the Fruits of War; Lord George Bentinck and the Sugar Planters.

SECOND PAGE.—Reply to the Unitarian Protest; Tastes and Manners among the Uppermost "Ten Thousand."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Cambria.—Highly important news!—Abdication of Louis Philippe!—A Republic proclaimed!—The Royal Family have left Paris.—Great loss of life.—Communication with the interior cut off.—Resignation of Ministers.—Revolt in Amiens—Paris in alarm.—Cotton rather on the decline.—Bread-stuffs still down.—Money abundant.

The Cunard steamer *Cambria*, Captain HARRISON, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th ultimo, has just arrived, bringing fifteen days' later intelligence from Europe. The news from France is of the most important and exciting character. We give accounts of the affairs in Paris up to the latest dates received. The next arrival will be looked for with great anxiety.

From the Evening Chronicle.

Louis Philippe has Abdicated.—The Count De Paris is King.—The Duke of Nemours, as Regent, is rejected.—The Royal Family has left Paris.—A Provisional Government is installed, composed of Lamartine, Ledru Rolin, Odilon Barrot, Marie Arago, Garnier Pages, Louis Blanche.

The public look with extreme avidity for farther intelligence from Paris. It will be seen, however, from the account below, that the mob, having seized the railway stations around Paris, and cut off the means of communication, it is impossible to obtain any copious details, or fully to rely on the information which arrives. In this state of uncertainty, it is impossible to say what turn affairs may take in the meantime. We had yesterday hoped that peace was restored, and that the people, satisfied with the concessions made, contemplated no farther appeal to force. It is evident, however, from the nature of the news brought by Telegraph dispatch, that while it is impossible to know correctly what has occurred in Paris, there can be no doubt the *emeute* has again broken out with renewed violence. Should any farther authentic details arrive in course of the evening, we shall lay them before our readers with all possible expedition.

From the Second Edition of the Morning Herald.

Owing to the non-arrival of Paris mails of yesterday, a variety of reports, more or less exaggerated, were circulated throughout the metropolis this morning.

The following telegraphic message, forwarded by our correspondent at Boulogne, contains all that is possibly known respecting the deplorable scenes supposed to have been enacted, or to be now enacting at Paris:

"The people are in possession of the railway stations and the barriers of the city, and have broken up the lines with the view of cutting off all communication with Paris.

"The disturbances have been frightful, and many lives have been sacrificed."

A special steamer is waiting off the harbour of Boulogne for the purpose of conveying any dispatch which may arrive from Paris.

From the Sun.

Guizot has fallen, and yet the insurrectionary movement rages with redoubled fury in the streets of Paris. Count Mole is installed as Prime Minister, and yet the insurgents are more than ever irate, are more than ever enthusiastic, are more than ever resolute in bearding the military strength of the Sovereign. The revolt of a faction has dilated into the revolution of a people, the disturbance of a day into the convulsion of an epoch, the peril of a Cabinet into the endangerment of a Monarch. Nor can this be any matter of astonishment: Conservatism has so long tampered with the personal rights of Frenchmen, and has so flagrantly outraged the national liberties of France, that some prolonged struggle for their reclamation, their vindication, and (if possible) for their permanent consolidation, has become inevitable.

Louis Philippe has trifled with the dearest and holiest aspirations of a great people, and must consequently anticipate a lengthened crisis when once the passions of that people have been fairly aroused, and especially now that their physical pussiance has been so signally displayed in the face of a standing army of nearly 100,000 of the best disciplined soldiers in Europe, supplied with an almost inexhaustible ammunition, furnished with an abundance of provisions, shielded at once by the constitutional ægis of the law, and by the stone defences of immense and almost impregnable fortifications.

The Paris papers have not arrived, in consequence of the renewal of the disturbances.

It appears that the people have taken possession of all the railways leading to Paris, and taken up the rails, so as to prevent the arrival of reinforcements.

There has been a frightful loss of life, and in many instances the troops have refused to act against the people. The passengers from Boulogne to Paris were obliged to return from Neufchatel to Boulogne, as the railway is stopped.

It is said that an attempt has been made to burn the Tuileries.

LONDON, Sun Office, 3 o'clock.

We are still without direct intelligence from Paris. It is said, however, that the Government have received a telegraphic communication which describes the state of Paris as fearful. The latest direct intelligence goes no later than Wednesday evening, at which time the people were erecting barricades in all directions, and making all the necessary preparations for fierce conflict. It is said that the revolt is extending to the provincial towns, and that Amiens has "pronounced" in favour of the Reform movement.

It is said that cannon had been fired in the streets of Paris yesterday. The fact that all communication between Paris, and Calais, and Boulogne, is stopped, is alone sufficient to prove that Paris was yesterday, and is most probably to-day, the scene of a most frightful carnage.

SUN OFFICE, Halfpast Three.

There is a rumour prevailing in the city that the King of the French has landed at Dover. We give this merely as a rumour, without in the least vouching for its authenticity.

LATER.

PARIS, Thursday.

Louis Philippe has abdicated in favour of the Count de Paris.

The Duke of Nemours proposed as Regent, and rejected.

It was proposed to Odillon Barrot that a Regency should be formed, under the Duchess of Orleans, until the Count de Paris should attain his majority; but this has been rejected, and a Republic insisted on.

The Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris went to the Chamber at half-past one, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and a large party of officers on horseback. The Duchess was in deep mourning.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

The Duchess de Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Nemours, have been at the Chamber of Deputies, and have been rejected by the Chamber, and the people who penetrated into the Chamber.

The Chamber of Deputies has declared itself *en permeance*.

The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. There will be great efforts made to support the Duchess de Orleans. The idea of a republic is not agreeable to the mass of the Deputies.

The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority.

The King, at one o'clock, left the Palace of the Tuileries, escorted by a party of the National Guards, and several regiments of regular cavalry. The carriage went by the Quays to the barrier of Passey.

The troops were all withdrawn at noon to-day. Not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the line have fraternized with the National Guard, and the National Guard with the people. All intercourse between the two sides of the river is cut off, but I hear distant firing going on every instant I write.

Garnier Pages is mayor of Paris. A strong Government will be organized. A Republic, on the model of the United States, is proposed.

A procession of persons in blouses, and armed, have just passed, carrying the throne of the throne-room of the Tuileries on their shoulders in triumph, and singing the Marseillaise.

There has been a frightful loss of life, and in many instances the troops have refused to act against the people. The number of killed is said to be about 500, principally in the neighbourhood of the Palais Royal, and between that and the Tuileries.

An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at 11 o'clock, which failed.

The tocsin has been sounding all day throughout Paris.

All Paris is in the hands of the National Guards and the people.

Count Mole was first named, and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and the proclamations, appointing them Ministers, are torn down everywhere by the public.

Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed commander of the National Guard. The placard was signed by the Thiers and Barrot.

It is said Gen. Lamoriciere is killed, or at all events wounded.

The Palace of the Palais Royal has been taken possession of by the people, after a great deal of carnage. An attack was made at 1 o'clock on the Palace of the Tuileries.

The Palace of the Tuileries is in the hands of the National Guard and the people. They are throwing the furniture out of the windows, and burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuileries.

The people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuileries, and are distributing the wine.

The people are in possession of the railway stations and barriers—the rails removed to prevent the troops arriving in the country. The passengers from Boulogne were obliged to return from Neufchatel to Boulogne, as the railway is stopped. All communications are cut off with Paris. The mail and passengers are returned to Amiens.

A second edition of the Daily News of yesterday furnishes the following:

"In the capital of France there havebeen serious doings. Louis Philippe has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard. The grand national demonstration which was to have come off on Tuesday last, in vindication of the right of public meeting, was, at the last moment, and after all the preparations had been made, forbidden by proclamation.

From the conduct of the Government in reference to the event, it would seem as though they courted a collision with the people. The opposition deputies disappointed them. They, in consequence of the ministerial prohibitions, abandoned the intention of holding a banquet, and exhorted the people to submission.

It had been confidently stated by us, that no obstacles would be placed by the Government in the way of the reform banquet. Such had been their intention until the publication of the manifesto of the Committee, the substance of which we have given. The determination of Government not to allow the banquet was made known in the Chamber on Monday evening. The debate, which was on the Bordeaux Bank Bill, had attracted but few members, when suddenly, at a little before five o'clock, the doors of the Chamber were thrown open, and two hundred and fifty deputies rushed to their places.

In five minutes the Chamber, empty before, was filled in every part. It appeared that at a meeting of the deputies and electors, who were to take part in the manifestation of Tuesday, a report had been suddenly and unexpectedly circulated that Government had, at the eleventh hour, resolved to adopt measures of severe coercion; and M. Odillon Barrot, wishing to clear this up, put the question to Ministers.

M. Duchatel stated, in the most explicit and unequivocal terms, that after the formal declaration and programme which had been published in the morning in the opposition journals, the Government had decided to resort to measures of force to prevent the proceedings as announced from taking place.

Immediately after the Chamber adjourned, a meeting of the Deputies took place at the house of M. Odillon Barrot, and a resolution was taken, which was afterwards made public, that the opposition, not wishing to take directly or indirectly the responsibility for the consequences which may result from the new measures adopted by the Government, had resolved not to attend the proposed banquet. A proclamation to this effect was published by the Committee on Monday night; and one from the prefect of police, forbidding the meeting, on the grounds assigned in the Chamber by M. Duchatel, appeared at the same time."

Summary.—Intelligence of a most important character has been received from Paris during the past few days. Violent disturbances have broken out, in consequence of the determination of the Government to prevent the Reform Banquet which was to have been held on Tuesday last. The Ministry has resigned, and the greatest possible confusion prevails.

The accounts from France represent a great want of confidence in monetary affairs. The suspension of the Commercial Bank of Havre, conducted under the firm of Messrs. Dubois & Co. has created the greatest consternation in that city. The following is from the *Journal du Havre*:

An event, as unfortunate as unexpected, has just spread consternation throughout this place. Yesterday a report was suddenly circulated, that the Commercial Bank of Havre, conducted by M. C. Dubois, was compelled to suspend payment, and it is easy to judge of the consternation occasioned by the embarrassments of an establishment, the whole course of whose business had inspired the confidence which insured a multiplicity of deposits and the security of families. Alarm, consequently, spread rapidly throughout all classes, and although common sense, upon reflection, tended to reassure the public, it is still desirable to give more positive reasons for securing tranquillity upon the subject.

Later advices from Paris announce the failure of the banking establishment of M. L. Lunyt. The house was a highly respectable one, but the liabilities are not supposed to be very considerable. The commencement of its difficulties is attributed to a loss of £20,000 through the suspension of Bonafle, & Co. of Havre, which occurred two or three months back. Mention has also been made of the failure of a firm named Jaques Reinach & Co. bankers, of Mentz, with liabilities £40,000, and assets £16,000. The Havre advices state that business, which had experienced a severe check from the suspension of the Commercial Bank, was now somewhat better, in consequence of the prospect of permanent aid being afforded to that establishment.

Scarcely less important in its consequences upon the peace of Europe is the decision of the Emperor of Russia. Nicholas has grown more cautious in his declining days. He is by no means anxious just now to buckle on his armour, even in the cause of despotism, or to serve his beloved cousin—Austria. In vain does Metternich beg for a renewal of the intimacy of by-gone times, and seek to enter into an alliance, "offensive and defensive," with the Czar. He respectfully declines the advances of the bankrupt State.

He cannot even afford a loan; but still to serve an old ally, he is willing to invest some of his surplus roubles in the Austrian funds! Lord Palmerston might well exult last Tuesday, in the House of Commons. The Hero of the Holy Alliance is therefore, left to contend with Italian hatred, domestic discontent, and a bankrupt exchequer, as best he may. No wonder that, under these circumstances, he assumes a moderation which is fatal to his influence. The power of money is great.

We have seen what it has lately accomplished at home. But it will be somewhat of a novelty, should we see the great despot of Southern Europe, like modern Whig Statesmen, become the victim of a bottomless exchequer.

The advices from Frankfort report the statement of accounts, and the state of affairs, of three of the insolvent houses as follows: Messrs. Fiersheim state assets at 4,117,778 florins, liabilities at 4,104,211. In the case of Gentard & Son, proceedings had been opened for a voluntary bankruptcy, to which the creditors were understood to assent. Messrs. Kusel of Carlsruhe and Frankfort had made an offer of 25 per cent. in full of all demands, which the creditors appeared disposed to accept.

ENGLAND.—The Royal mail steamship "Acadia," arrived out on the morning of the 26th, and in consequence, the "Cambria" was detained till the next day, Sunday the 27th.

Parliament has been occupied with the state of Ireland, the Game Laws, the Jews Disabilities Bill, &c. but has not accomplished any business of much moment. The Budget has been brought in and is said to look badly for the Ministry.

Sir Robert Peel has renounced the leadership even of his own section of the Conservative party. A meeting of his friends took place on Saturday the 19th, when, as the *Daily News* says, he told them distinctly that he felt himself debarred from taking the lead, by the resolution which upon deliberation he had formed, *never to place himself in such a position as that he could reasonably be called upon to hold office again.*

Lord Palmerston made a declaration in the House of Commons recently, which gave much satisfaction, as it quiets all immediate apprehension of an European war.

Commercial Summary.—The gradual improvement noticed in the last number of the European Mail, continued during the week immediately following its publication, but the last few days, we regret to say, the markets for the various descriptions of produce have not been in so satisfactory a condition. In London, holders have shown more disposition to force sales, whereas buyers have been less disposed to do business.

This state of things, however, it is but right to state, is not considered as likely to continue, and that for the best of all reasons, namely, that money is abundant and cheap, prices continuing to decline for breadstuffs, while the demand for labour is increasing not only in the mining but also in the manufacturing parts of the country. Export orders are likewise getting large for goods, the result of British industry, and the home demand is also on the increase, while prices are becoming more remunerative.

The cotton market in Liverpool has exhibited signs of weakness since Friday last, and prices for American descriptions, which have been offered freely, have receded an eighth per lb. The transactions in the Liverpool Corn market are becoming more numerous, and in anticipation of the renewed operations of the duty, prices have an upward tendency. The duties will come into operation on Wednesday next, the 1st March, and will continue in force until the year 1849, when all duties will cease, except a Registration Duty of 1s. a quarter. The maximum duty on Wheat is 10s. a quarter.

The commercial intelligence from India by overland mail is precisely of the nature which we ought to expect. The Calcutta failures had produced distrust, followed by stagnation of business, and accompanied by a tendency to force exports of produce. But at the same time, general credit appeared to stand the severe ordeal; and there was a probability of a revival of demand for cotton and other goods, as soon as matters become tranquil, and business recovered the great shock given to it by your home failures.

The advices from India state that the duty on the export of cotton to China had been taken off. The cotton of India will thus be all the better enabled to maintain its ground against the competition of American produce, by which it was seriously threatened to be supereeded some two or three years ago, when the prices of American grown were so extensively depressed both in European and the home markets.

Complaints were made that by this abolition of duty, foreign, that is, American, vessels would be enabled to load in India with cotton, to the detriment of British shipping. But it is clear that for Indian, which is, or ought to be, the same as British interests, it is much more advantageous that China should be supplied with Indian cotton than with American, although one as well as the other should be carried in American bottoms.

The *Corn trade* has been in a dull and inactive state during the fortnight. The foreign arrivals continue on a very limited scale, nevertheless holders are not able to improve prices. Flour maintained our last quotations.—In Indian Corn the transactions were of a trifling character. At the provincial market held during the week ending February 21, business was dull, and prices tended downwards. At Eodinburgh and Glasgow, the trade was very inactive, and. Wheat receded, from 2s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter.

Since the 21st, the markets throughout the United Kingdom are rather firmer; and, in a few instances, prices manifest an advancing tendency. It is admitted, however, that the very large quantity of foreign Wheat and Flour which has been consumed in this country during the Autumn and Winter, must have left a larger proportion of the last crop in the hands of the farmers in this country than they usually hold at this period.

It is, therefore reasonable to infer that, unless encouraged by boisterous, and ungenial weather, they will, after the sowing season, bring forward good supplies. At the present time the value of the best Western Canal Flour is about 27s. 6d.; Indian Corn, 26s. to 30s.; American Wheat, 60s. to 68s. and Canadian, 56s. to 62s. 8d. per quarter.

It is probable that the duty on the 1st of March will be about 5s. per quarter. The stocks of foreign Grain and Flour are thus estimated by a London Corn house of great respectability at about 140,000 barrels Flour and 641,000 qrs. Wheat.

The *Sugar* market has been steady since our last notice, and although holders have not been able to realize higher prices, still those last quoted have been pretty well sustained.

The demand for *Jamaica Coffee* has fallen off, and during the week ending February 18, sales were of a trifling character.

Cured Provisions, both of home and foreign produce, find a ready sale, and prices both in London and Liverpool markets, have rather an advancing tendency, notwithstanding the good supplies which are brought forward.

Transactions in *Naval Stores* are to a moderate extent. The demand for rough Turpentine has been firm, and higher prices are realized. The sale of Rosin is dull, and in the London market American descriptions bring with difficulty 3s. 6d. per cwt. At Liverpool the business doing in these articles is not extensive.

The declining state of the Corn market has operated against the trade in *Rice*, the market is therefore quiet. The *Iron Trade* continues to improve. Welsh Iron and railway bars have been in better request, and makers are asking advanced rates.

Much steadiness prevails in the *Timber trade*.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts does not possess any feature of sufficient importance which would warrant lengthened comment.

There has been considerable fluctuation in the *English Funds* during the past fortnight. Still the tendency has been upward.

IRELAND.—The news from this part of the United Kingdom is meagre and unimportant.

A dreadful fire took place in Killarney, by which six individuals lost their lives.

Various accounts are given of murders and assassinations in Ulster.

ITALY.—The municipality of Rome has published a proclamation on the occasion of the events of Naples.

His Holiness PIUS IX. has been hard pressed by some of his more impatient subjects to grant them a Constitution which he has some misgivings about doing. A letter of the 13th says, "It is notorious that the Pope believes himself bound to transmit to his successors the temporalities of the Holy See intact. A Constitution is now demanded of him, and his Holiness deems that to grant it would be a violation of his engagements, and will refuse it. The consequences were looked to with much anxiety. 'The population,' say these letters, is greatly agitated. A popular demonstration took place in the evening of the 11th. The people, excited by the announcement of the proclamations of Constitutions in other Italian States, proceeded to the Quirinal with tri-coloured flags, to demand of Pius IX. new and more extensive concessions. The Pope presented himself at his balcony, and bestowed his benediction on the crowd, but is said to have positively refused to introduce into the Pontifical Government radical modifications reproved by his conscience.'"

On the 12th he issued a proclamation, which was received with the utmost enthusiasm. In this document the Pontiff shows himself strong in his right with respect to foreign powers, and in which he appeals, if necessary, to all Roman Catholic nations, manifests a double sentiment of grandeur and holiness which cannot fail to produce the best effect. In Rome the greatest joy has been exhibited. All the inhabitants, with the military, have mingled together to solemnize this event, which promises a decided amelioration in the direction of affairs by the secularisation of the three most important Ministerial Departments.

The *Patria* has the following from Rome, dated the 12th: "The Holy Father has invited several theologians, among whom were Father Ventura and Father Perrone, (a Jesuit,) to give their opinion as to whether it would be in harmony with the rights of the Holy See to grant a Constitution to his Roman subjects. The theologians declared unanimously that if such were his pleasure, it was feasible without prejudicing the inalienable rights of the Pontificate.

Anecdote of the Pope.—A letter just received from Rome says: "That two days ago the Pope visited the 'Hotel Dieu' of Rome, the Hospital of Santo Spirito, without notice to the officials: he overhauled everything, medicines, utensils, blankets, food, &c. Having tasted the soup, he found it such poor trash that he broke out in energetic terms against the managers, and threatened to dismiss the whole staff if on his next visit (which would be unexpected like the present) he found his poor people treated like dogs. The revenues of this establishment are enormous."

SPAIN.—Papers of the 8th instant, announce the restoration of the Queen to perfect health. On the 10th she attended a ball, in the palace, in the costume of a Jewess, her mother wearing the old national costume of Maja.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon letters of the 9th instant, state that the debate on the answer to the Queen's speech, in the House of Peers, although having occupied nine days, had not then terminated.

PRUSSIA.—The *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 18th February says: "We learn that the three northern powers, taking into consideration the alarming state of things in Italy, have entered into stipulations to unite in case Austria should find herself unable to resist the movement." This arrangement may be regarded as an offensive and defensive alliance which will permit Austria to undertake the most energetic operations in Lombardy.

General Items.

Fatal Mistake.—Mr. Marshal Johnson, a highly respectable citizen of Rapahannock County, (Va.) was accidentally shot about three weeks since. Being dressed in a thick coat, he was mistaken for a bear, and fired upon by Mr. Madison Fletcher.

George W. Kendall, the popular "letter-writer from the American Camp," is on the eve of departure for Europe. After passing a few months on the continent, Mr. Kendall intends to take up his residence in Paris, for the purpose of producing his "Narrative of the Mexican War; embellished with various sketches from the *burins* of French and English artists.

Slavery!—Resolutions in honour of the memory of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS were laid on the table of the Senate of Virginia, by a strict party vote.

The resolutions had previously been adopted by a unanimous vote in the House of Delegates.

Cassius M. Clay made a speech in favour of nominating General Taylor for the Presidency, at the Whig Convention in Kentucky, on the 22d of February. He is now in New York.

Toothache is now cured by Chloroform toothache drops, on the application of which the nerve is immediately put to sleep.

Henry B. Stanton is in Washington, writing Loco Foco letters for the Emancipator. In one of them, written previous to the illness of Mr. Adams, he accuses him of hypocritical inconsistency, and with voting supplies to carry on the war. In his next letter, he speaks of Mr. Adams as a brave old man who has fallen in a last struggle for peace and liberty. If this is not a "hypocritical inconsistency" where shall we find one?—*Lowell Courier.*

Visit of the Hutchinsons to Mr. Clay.—Mr. Clay dined with the Mayor and Aldermen and a few invited guests, at the New York Hotel. Yesterday, by invitation of the Mayor and Aldermen, the Hutchinsons, being in the city, made a call on Mr. Clay, in company with a few friends, about 6, P. M. After the cloth was removed they were escorted to the room where Mr. Clay and his friends were still seated at table, by Alderman Lawrence, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, and were severally introduced by Alderman Murphy. Their reception was every way most gratifying. An impromptu address, prepared by Jesse, one of the brothers, was then sung.—*Tribune.*

Captured Slaves.—On the 9th December, the brig Louisa arrived at St. Helena, a prize to her Majesty's steamer Heroine, with 640 slaves on board, mostly children. Between seventy and eighty had died on the passage, and others continued to die at the rate of four per day. Seven other vessels had been taken prizes within two months, for being engaged in the slave-trade, and had arrived at St. Helena.

Accounts from Sierra Leone of January 18 state that within the week previous two brigs, under Brazilian colours, were made prizes to the English Government; one having on board 800 slaves and the other 750. Neither of the vessels was over 150 tons. The slaves were landed, and preparations were made to cut the vessels up.

The schooner Henry Clay, formerly the pilot-boat of the same name, of Baltimore, was closely pursued by English men-of-war, on two different occasions, and fired into, but she finally made her escape with a cargo of slaves. This is her second voyage to the coast. The English and French cruisers are very active in chasing and capturing slavers.

Burning of the Steamboat Raritan.—The steamboat Raritan took fire about nine o'clock on Monday morning, when off Bedlow's Island, in consequence of her "blowers" forcing open the furnace doors, and scattering the fire through the engine room. She was immediately run ashore on the island, for the purpose of saving life and such property as there might be on board.

There was a large amount of produce and some live stock, the most of which will be lost. The steamer Passaic, Capt. Gaffey, brought her passengers to the city, of which she had a large number; none of them were injured.

The Raritan will be a total loss. She was owned by Mr. Stephens and Capt. Fisher.

Six horses and a number of cattle were burned to death before any help could be given.

The steamer Huguenot, Captain Van Pelt, ran down to her as soon as possible, took part of her passengers off at the stern, and landed them at Bedlow's Island, whence they were brought up to the city by the steamboat Passaic, Capt. Gaffey.

We learn that one of the firemen of the Raritan is missing: it is feared that he has perished in the flames. Some of the live stock were saved by heaving them overboard, and allowing them to swim to land.

She is said to have had two hundred and fifty passengers on board, several of whom jumped overboard in their fright, but were fortunately picked up by the small boats which hastened to their relief.—*Globe.*

Freedom and a Fit-out.—The Cincinnati Chronicle notices the arrival there, from Augusta, Georgia, of a coloured woman and her twelve children, recently set free by "the last will and testament" of a wealthy old man of that place. The woman was his favourite servant, and besides giving her and her children their freedom, he also bequeathed them between $40,000 and $50,000.

"Mrs. A." said a ragged urchin at a neighbour's door, "wont you please to darn my stockings? See those great holes there!" "Want me to darn your stockings! What for?" "Why, you see, my mother can't get time!" "Can't get time! Where is your mother?" "Oh! she's gone to the minister's house to help 'em to make up clothes for the poor ragged Hindoos—and it takes her pretty much all her spare time!"

A Wedding Invitation a Century Since.—The Philadelphia Ledger says it has seen the original of the following curious paper. It shows how they managed hymenial preparations in the olden time:

"My sweetheart as well as myself desires (if it may suit thy convenience and freedom) that thou wilt favour us with thy company at our marriage, which is intended to be at Burlington on the 4th of next month.

I am thy respected friend,
Oct. 19th, 1746. AARON ASHBRIDGE."

Penny Travelling—Almost.—We understand that the authorities of one of our railroads, whose President is a thoroughly practical man, are organizing a system of cheap travelling, for the thousands in our city and outskirts, who are at present, in a measure, deprived of healthful exercise of this kind, through lack of means. The plan is said to resemble that of cheap steamboats, &c. of London, who carry thousands of the working classes of that city into the adjoining villages, at the very cheap rate of from one to three pence each. The plan would enable hundreds and thousands of our working classes to make an excursion of five or ten miles, at an expense stated at three cents per head each way. It is also stated that the plan will be tried the coming summer. It will, without doubt, if fairly tried, be of great benefit to the people at large and profit to the originators. [Bost. Trav. 16th.

The Ann Street Murder—Court of Oyer and Terminer—Before Judge Edwards and Alderman Meserole and Dodge.—*Trial of Alexander Dunlap on a charge of the murder of Mr. Neill.* [Concluded.]

This case was summed up by Mr. Graham on the part of the defence, and Mr. McKeon, District Attorney, for the prosecution.

Judge Edwards made a clear and excellent charge to the Jury, referring to the various points of the testimony and concluding by saying where a case of doubt exists, good character is a circumstance which the law allows to be taken into view on behalf of a prisoner. As to the circumstances of the case, if the Jury entertain any well-grounded doubt as to his guilt, he is entitled to the benefit of it. After an absence of about half an hour the Jury returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY, and the prisoner was discharged.

A Hard Hit.—The Howe street Congregational Society, Boston, having invited Rev. Mr. Love to become their pastor, he has accepted the call, on condition that they first pay up what they owe their old shepherd, Mr. Baldwin.

Divorces by Wholesale.—The Legislature of Kentucky, at its late session, passed not less than fifty acts, sundering the marriage bonds between ninety-one couples.

Anti-Capital Punishment.—A highly intelligent gentleman, writing to a friend in this city from London, (England,) in speaking of this subject, says:

"The cause looks well in England. We have a great accession of strength in Parliament, and shall put the same to the test in two or three weeks, by proposing the subject of Total Repeal for legislatorial consideration.—Farther: we have gained more than half the clergy of all denominations, and we have the middle class of society with us, almost to a man. We have held (I speak now of our 'Society,') a great many large meetings, all of which have pronounced most enthusiastically in favour of our views. A great number of newspapers and other periodical publications, too, have adopted our sentiments, and (as with *Howitt's Journal*) open their columns to us unreservedly.

"We see with pleasure how hard and well you are working in America. I cannot help thinking (I was going to say *fearing*) that you will be ahead of us in the race, and will abolish the gibbet before we do. Well, I care not who is first, so long as the foul erection is battered down by somebody.

Jenny Lind.—The case of Mr. BUNN, manager of Drury-Lane Theatre, and JENNY LIND, for a breach of contract in singing at another house, was tried in London on 22d February. M'lle Lind was mulcted in the sum of £2,500.

The tickets of admission to hear Jenny Lind, at Stockholm, are auctioned to the highest bidder, and thus realize 400 to 800 per cent. on the usual opera price.

Five Mexicans were hung on the 19th of January, in the public plaza of Saltillo, by order of Col. Hamtramck, of the Virginia regiment, now in command at Buena Vista. They belonged to a small party of guerrillas, who had been found guilty of the murder and robbing of three discharged soldiers of the Mississippi regiment, who were returning on account of ill health. They were detected and identified by Mexican agents, and subsequently confessed their guilt. Col. H. states that their execution met the entire approbation of the worthier portion of the inhabitants of Saltillo, and will have a fine effect in restraining the lawlessness of the bandits and assassins that infest the road between Camargo and that place.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

We have received the following letter, accompanied with a strong declaration of its entire truth, though without any responsible signature. We give it for what it is worth, hoping at the same time, that it may prove a mistake.—*Tribune.*

MIDDLETOWN, Ct. March 13th, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—Not having seen any account in your paper, I suppose you are not aware that the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company not only charged the Committee sent on with the corpse of the lamented Adams the regular fare from New York, but also charged freight on the corpse itself. Yet such is the fact; and I hope such niggardly meanness will not be forgotten by the travelling public. Hon. Mr. Rockwell, member of Congress, from this State, paid the charges to the Company, not wishing to have the rest of the Committee know that any Railroad Company in his State was so lost to all sense of honour, as to charge freight on the remains of the lamented Statesman; but the fact leaked out.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE will adjourn on the 11th April next.

The following is an old lady's recipe for testing Indigo: "Sprinkle it, in fine powder, on a pan of water, and if it is good it will either sink or swim—I forget which.

Curious set off.—A case lately came before Squire Brooks, in which the plaintiff and his w

Poetry.

ORDINATION HYMN.

[Written by Prof. Longfellow, and sung at the recent Ordination of his brother.]

Christ to the young man said: "Yet one thing more,
If thou wouldst perfect be;
Sell all thou hast and give it to the poor,
And come and follow me!"

Within this temple Christ again, unseen,
Those sacred words has said;
And his invisible hands to-day have been
Laid on a young man's head.

And evermore beside him on his way,
The unseen Christ shall move,
That he may lean upon his arm and say,
"Dost thou, dear Lord, approve?"

Beside him at the marriage feast shall be,
To make the scene more fair;
Beside him in the dark Gethsemane
Of pain and midnight prayer.

O holy trust! O endless sense of rest!
Like the beloved John,
To lay his head upon the Saviour's breast,
And thus to journey on.

A correspondent sends us (Home Journal) the following lines, with these remarks: "They were written by Mr. Hunt at my request on the death of my own child. They were almost impromptu, and, though simple, seem to me to be very beautiful; but perhaps I read them with peculiar feelings:"

DIRGE FOR AN INFANT.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

He is dead and gone—a flower
Born and withered in an hour.
Coldly lies the death-frost now
On his little rounded brow;
And the seal of darkness lies
Ever on his shrouded eyes.
He will never feel again
Touch of human joy or pain;
Never will his once-bright eyes
Open with a glad surprise;
Nor the death-frost leave his brow—
All is over with him now.

Vacant now his cradle-bed,
As a nest from whence hath fled
Some dear little bird, whose wings
Rest from timid flutterings.
Thrown aside the childish rattle;
Hush'd for aye the infant prattle—
Little broken words that could
By none else be understood,
Save the childless one who weeps
O'er the grave where now he sleeps.
Closed his eyes, and cold his brow—
All is over with him now.

LONDON.

Miscellany.

From the London Critic.

MEDICAL OPINIONS OF MEDICINE.

"Dr. Akenside, himself a physician, has said, 'Physicians, in despair of making medicine a science, have agreed to convert it into a trade.' Sir Anthony Carlisle said, 'that medicine was an art founded in conjecture and improved by murder; that he never could discover any rational principle in a physician's treatment of a case, and that therefore it was all guess-work.'

"The late Professor Gregory, used often to declare in his class-room, 'that ninety-nine out of one hundred medical facts were so many medical lies; and that medical doctrines were, for the most part, little better than stark staring nonsense.' The late Dr. Hooper remarks in his writings, 'Medicine is now defined the art of preventing and treating diseases; but formerly it was called the art of preserving health and curing diseases. The word cure is not used at present, *because we possess no remedy capable of effecting an immediate cure.* There is a great difference between treatment and cure; as many diseases are incurable, but are still proper subjects for treatment.' It has often been objected to the physician or practitioner, that he is unable satisfactorily to explain the performance of a single function, the phenomena of a single disease, or the operation of a single remedy. However humiliating the admission of such a truth may be, it cannot wholly be denied. But fully to account for the performance of one function, would be nearly paramount to the explanation of all; for all are governed by the same general laws, and subject to the same general causes.

"We are told by the ingenuous John Brown, that he 'wasted more than twenty years in learning, teaching, and diligently scrutinizing every part of medicine.' The first five years passed away in hearing others, studying what he had heard, implicitly believing it, and entering upon the possession as a rich and valuable inheritance. His mode of employment the next five years was to explain more clearly the several particulars, to refine and give them a nicer polish. During the next equal space of time, because no part of it had succeeded to his mind, he became cold upon the subject, and, with many eminent men, even with the vulgar themselves, began to deplore the healing art as altogether uncertain and incomprehensible. Majendie, whose opinion is considered of much weight in Paris, says, 'Consider for a moment the state in which medicine exists in the present day. Visit the different hospitals, and you will not fail to observe how physicians are divided between the most opposite systems, on the nature, on the seat, and even on the treatment of the most simple disease; yet each of those systems is supported by arguments more or less specious; each theory is based upon facts more or less certain."

The practical conclusion to be deduced from this is, that inasmuch as every step we depart from Nature leads to greater doubts and difficulties, it might be worth while, using the expressive sportsman's phrase, to "Hark back," and take advice of Nature, who offers the added advantage of advice without fee.

And what would Nature tell us. To make a doctor's shop of the stomach? Can we swallow deadly poisons and believe that they can be harmless? Dr. Vicesimus Knox has said "After all that has been said in commendation of the uncertain art of medicine, the most sensible physicians admit that it is to them uncertain whether it has done more good than harm to mankind; this fact being certain, that, in the hands of the young, the rash, the inexperienced, it is dreadfully destructive to the human race, and that professional men do not usually prescribe for themselves."

It is but too evident, that when they find particular drugs fail to effect the purposes for which they were thrown into the body, they then try another and another drug; so that, in truth, they adopt one evil to remove another. To do evil that good, or fancied good, may come, is a rule that ought never to be practised in morals, and much less in physic. The body, in all its parts and organs, is acknowledged to be governed by physical laws for its health and well-being. Is it not against the divine command to suspend those laws, which the faculty frequently do, in order to experiment with their individual drug systems? Who has a right either to abrogate those laws, or to oppose them?

Medical men convert the laws of mind and body into a field of physical suffering, calamity, and death, by their hap-hazard treatment. It cannot be denied that calomel has destroyed the constitutions of countless thousands. Dr. Wilson styles it "a remedy worse than the disease."

But we must not dwell too long on a theme upon which we could discourse without weariness through whole pages of *The Critic*. We conclude with a passage that presents an admirable condensation of the author's very sensible arguments.

THE USES OF A KNOWLEDGE OF PHYSIOLOGY.

"The antidote, therefore, which I have to propose is, that every person should make himself acquainted with the structure of his body, its organs and functions, so far as they relate to the means of preserving him in health; which knowledge will be found very easy of attainment by a careful perusal of the outline which will be laid down in the succeeding chapter. It may be asked, though a man were made acquainted with every bone, muscle, nerve, and organ, belonging to the human body, and even instructed in the various functions and use of each, what advantage has this knowledge conferred on him? I answer, the important advantage accruing from such an acquaintance will be, that it will guard him against practices which interfere with the due regulation of the machinery of life.

"The man thus instructed would know, that health cannot exist unless the organs of the body are kept in perfect order; that continued excitement by excesses of any kind, subjects them to inevitable derangement; and that to surrender the frame to indolence and inactivity, depresses the energy of the circulation; causes the blood to creep languidly through the veins for want of pliability in the limbs; impedes the freedom and continuity of respiration; retards, impairs, and consequently weakens the whole system; and ultimately brings on disease. Men thus instructed would know, that too great a quantity of food and drink, acting upon organs enfeebled by inactive habits, would so overpower them, that the various channels would be found unequal to carry off the excess of matter thrown into them; and that the digestive organs, thus goaded into unnatural exertion, would be likely to give way under the pressure; the results being rupture of blood-vessels, apoplexy, paralysis, and other causes of sudden death.

"They would know, that, in order to insure uninterrupted health, digestion must be perfectly performed, which can be the case only when reason rules the appetite, and never when appetite rules the reason. They would know the direct influence exercise has in the prolongation of life, and that the want of it invariably subjects to disease and suffering. They would know that what is generally called "high health" is the result of luxurious or excessive feeding, and is a condition verging on the borders of dangerous disease. They would know that the formal promenade is not the movement calculated to equalize and distribute the fluids to all parts of the body, with the vigour which nature requires; that it fails to bring into action as exercise ought to do, not only every limb and muscle, but also to stimulate and assist all the organs of digestion; and that, for want of these efforts, the nourishment taken cannot be duly assimilated to the blood. The corpulent would know that they had become so from neglect of exercise, and from over-feeding, holding their lives in continual jeopardy. They would know how to reduce their weight and increase their strength; and that this could be effected only by a reduced style of living.

"They would know the penalties of lying in bed enveloped in corrupted air for several hours beyond the time required by nature for repose; and that late sitting up at night exhausts the animal spirits, by imposing upon them more duty than nature has allotted to them. They would know, that the numerous courses, variety of wines, ices, &c. with which our dinner-tables are loaded, overwhelm the powers of digestion; and that, as Addison truly says, "every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired digestion—every draught to him who has quenched his thirst is but a further quenching of nature.' They would know, that, with the exception of contagious fevers and accidents, almost all diseases may be traced to dietetic errors; and that reason and free inquiry into the animal economy are the only effectual antidotes against keeping the appetite stimulated above the pitch of its natural cravings. They would know, that an irritable disposition, particularly if excited by trifles, or by over-exertion, or anxiety of mind, disturbs digestion infinitely more than any fatigue of body; and that it is impossible to maintain the physical processes in a natural and vigorous condition, if the mind be in a state of suffering; the energies of the one depending in so great a measure on the vigour and health of the other.

"They would know, that the skin, the channel through which one of the most important excretions passes, throws off, or ought to throw off, from the body, by insensible perspiration, upwards of three pounds' weight in twenty-four hours; and that the principal causes that interrupt this essential discharge are, neglect of exercise, intemperance, and insufficient ablutions. They would know, that an increase of diet necessarily occasions an increase of these discharges, without the power of increasing the capacity of the vessels for such purpose; a fact which would make it appear that matter must be retained in the system, and be productive of the same bad effects as though the ordinary quantity were not thrown off. Hence the stomach, the liver, and the brain, become affected, and fevers and other dangerous complaints arise. They would know that passing hours in the fœtid air of midnight assemblies injures the animal economy in no ordinary degree; and that, to rise unrefreshed by sleep in the morning, restless, feverish, low-spirited, and dissatisfied, and without vigour to enter upon the duties of the day, must be the consequence of improprieties which had caused the works of the body to be impaired and deranged.

"They would be conscious of the thousand casualties that flesh is heir to; and that their frame is their freehold, which they themselves may, at their will, either improve or dilapidate. They would know, that the heart, the lungs, the brain, the sanguiferous vessels, the nerves, the muscles, the organs of sight, of hearing, and of smell, the sense of taste, that of touch, the lymphatic system, the cutaneous exhalants, and the other organs and systems of the human body, cannot preserve their organization, if they are supplied with nourishment improper in quality or quantity by the alimentary apparatus, or if there be a general neglect of action, exercise, pure air, &c. And, finally, the knowledge of all these would induce men to put their courage to the test, whether they would continue a life of indulgence and inconsideration, and consequently remain enemies to their own well-being; or resolve to follow the rules of nature, by which they might escape disease, and insure length of life. This, and nothing but this, is the medical knowledge really worthy of attainment."

There is a world of wisdom in this passage, and it is a fair specimen of the volume whence it is taken.

DR. FRANKLIN AND GEORGE WHITFIELD.

To the Editors of the British Friend:

ESTEEMED FRIENDS,—Not recollecting to have seen the annexed letter in print, and thinking that the perusal of it may interest, perhaps benefit, some of your readers, I forward you a copy.

It will be seen by the foot note on what occasion it was written.—I remain yours respectfully,

10, *Higbury Place London,* R. S.
30*th of* 12*th Month,* 1847.

LETTER FROM DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TO GEORGE WHITFIELD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1753.

SIR,—I received your kind letter of the 2d instant, and am glad to hear that you increase in strength: I hope you will continue mending till you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has. As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you.* But if it had, the only thanks I should desire is, that you would always be equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and so let good offices go round; for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favours, but as paying debts. In my travels and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have any opportunity of making the least direct return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. Those kindnesses from men I can therefore only return on their fellow-men, and I can only shew my gratitude for those mercies from God, by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren. For I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less those to our Creator. You will see in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree, and eternal in duration: I can do nothing to merit such rewards. He that for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather free. God's goodness than our merit: how much more such happiness of heaven! For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting to the will and disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he will never make me miserable; and that even the afflictions I may at any time suffer, shall tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has certainly its use in the world; I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavour to lessen it in any man. But I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it: I mean real good works; works of kindness, charity, mercy, and public spirit; not holyday-keeping, sermon-hunting, or hearing; performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

The worship of God is a duty: the hearing and reading of sermons may be useful; but if men rest in hearing and reading and praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit. Your great Master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the mere hearers: the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable though orthodox priest and sanctified Levite; and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, though they never heard of his name, he declares shall in the last day be accepted; when those who cry, Lord! Lord! who value themselves upon their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected.

He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance; which implied his modest opinion that there were some in his time who thought themselves so good, that they need not hear even him for improvement; but now-a-days we have scarce a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty ministrations; and whoever omits them offends God. I wish to such more humility, and to you health and happiness; being your friend and servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

* Dr. Franklin had relieved G. Whitfield in a paralytic case, by the application of electricity.

SAINT IAGO AND THE SPANIARDS,

OR, THE REASON WHY SPAIN WILL NEVER HAVE A GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Translated for the Boston Whig from Alex. Dumas.

On leaving German Switzerland, where no rumor penetrates, no echo of politics, art, or literature ever sounds, at a single bound I found myself on board a steamboat where a clatter of gossip was rising from the contiguity of travellers out of all countries. I threw myself, like one famished, on the French newspapers; they were full of the Spanish revolution; some of the company, judging entirely from the French point of view, which considers all nations as having attained to our degree of civilization, were anticipating for this country a political Eldorado. I was alone in denying the possibility of applying to one people the institutions of another, and in discerning a source of future revolutions, in the attempt to copy our system beyond the Pyrenees. At length the discussion grew warm, as always happens where each Utopian believes himself to be in the right. We appealed to a Spaniard who was tranquilly smoking his cigar, without taking part in our discussion; and recognizing him as a competent judge on such a subject, we asked him what would be, in his opinion, the best government for the Peninsula?

The Spaniard took his cigar from his mouth, and after discharging a column of smoke which had been accumulating for ten minutes in his chest, he replied with gravity, "Spain will never have a good Government."

As this answer neither justified nor condemned any of us, so it satisfied no one.

"Permit me, Sir Spaniard," said I to him, laughing, "to tell you, that you seem to me rather too much of a pessimist. Spain, do you say, will *never* have a good Government?"

"Never."

"And who is to be blamed for this deficiency?—its people or its monarchy, its clergy or its nobility?"

"None of them."

"With whom, then, rests the fault?"

"With Saint Iago."

"How so?" I returned with the same seriousness, although the conversation seemed degenerating into pleasantry; "can it be, that Saint Iago, who is the patron of Spain, and enjoys some credit in Heaven, can be opposed to political improvement, that first blessing of a people, from whence descends all other improvement?"

"The thing came to pass in this way," replied the Spaniard.

"It once happened that the good God, weary of hearing the nations eternally complaining, some of one thing and some of another, and in the midst of the universal lamentation, not knowing which should be listened to first, sent forth an angel to announce by sound of trumpet, that every people would do well to consider what it was they wanted; and in a year from that same day, if each would send a deputy charged with their demands, he pledged himself beforehand to fulfil them. The tidings made a great noise; each people appointed its deputy. France, Saint Denis; England, Saint George; Italy, Saint Jannarius; Spain, Saint Iago; Russia, Saint Ninsky, Scotland, Saint Dunstan; Switzerland, Saint Nicolas de Flone, and so on: the Republic of Saint Marin alone did not choose to be represented, and receive its share of the heavenly munificence. There was a general election all over the earth; at last the day arrived, and every saint was on his way, charged with his instructions.

The one who arrived first was Saint Denis. He saluted the eternal Father, not by taking his hat off from his head, but by taking his head off from his shoulders, which was a polite way of reminding the Deity of the martyrdom he had suffered for his holy name; consequently, this salutation procured him favour at once.

"Ah! ah!" said he to him "thou comest from France!"

"Yes, my Lord," replied Saint Denis.

"And what dost thou demand in behalf of the French?"

"I ask, that they may have the finest army in the world."

"I agree to it," said the good God.

Saint Denis, enraptured, put back his head upon his shoulders, and departed.

Scarcely was he gone, when the angel in attendance announced Saint George.

"Let him come in," said the good God.

Saint George entered and raised the visor of his helmit.

"Welcome my brave captain, thou comest in the name of England, is it not so? and what does she want?"

"My Lord," answered Saint George, "she desires to have the best navy in the world."

"Very well," said the good God, "she shall have it."

Saint George having obtained all he wished, lowered the visor of his helmit, and departed. At the door he met Saint Jannarius.

"Good morning, my holy bishop," said the good God, "I am delighted to see you; indeed, I was quite certain that the Italians would send you. What have they commissioned you to ask of me?"

"That they may have the first artists in the world; my Lord."

Be it so," said the good God, "I promise that they shall have them."

Saint Jannarius desired no more; he replaced his mitre on his head, and withdrew.

"Let the next come in," said the good God.

"Lord," replied the angel, "there is no one here."

"How? nobody here? what is that great laggard of a Saint Iago about, who is always galloping, and never arriving?"*

"Lord," replied the angel, "I perceive him down there, down there, far down."

"Lazy as a Spaniard," muttered the good God, "but here he is at last."

"Saint Iago arrived quite out of breath, leaped off from his horse, and presented himself before the Lord.

"Welcome! Monsieur Hidalgo," said the good God, "let us see what you want."

"I wish," replied Saint Iago, catching his breath between every word, "I wish that Spain may have the finest climate in the world."

"Granted," said the good God.

"I wish—"

"Ah! ah! do you want more?" interrupted the good God.

"I wish," continued Saint Iago, "that Spain may have the most beautiful women in the world."

"Very well!" so be it," replied the good God, "I consent to that also. Granted."

"I wish—"

"How, how?" cried the good God, "more still? do you want something more?"

"I wish," continued Saint Iago, "that Spain may have the finest fruits in the world."

"Well!" said the good God, "something must be done for one's friends. Granted."

"I wish," continued Saint Iago, "that Spain may have the best Government in the world."

"Oh!" cried the good God, stopping short, "quite enough has been done already; something must be left for the others. Refused!"

Saint Iago attempted to insist; but the good God made a sign to him that he must return to Campostello. So Saint Iago remounted his horse, and went back again on the gallop.

"And this is the reason why Spain will never have a good Government."

The Spaniard tapped his tinder-box, relighted his cigar, which had gone out, and returned to his smoking.

As I found the reason he had given me as plausible as any of those frequently discovered, under similar circumstances, by our statesmen, I contented myself with it for the moment; while the series of events has proved to me, that Saint Iago has not yet succeeded in obtaining from the good God the gift which he had the imprudence to reserve for his fourth request. L. O.

* The Spaniards represent Saint James on horseback, galloping at full speed.

From Chambers' Journal.

NESTS OF FISHES.

Some fishes, however, really made a kind of nest in the water, and assiduously tend their ova till they are hatched. This is the case with the stickleback, which constructs a nest made of pieces of grass and straw, fixed among the pebbles of the stream which they inhabit. M. Coste procured some of these fishes, and putting them into basins filled with water, and the proper materials of their nests, watched their progress—a minute and very curious detail of which he lately submitted to the Academy of Sciences of Paris. The sticklebacks having selected a proper spot, set about constructing their nests. "I saw," says he, "each of the males that was engaged in this work heap up in the place the selected pieces of grass of every kind, which he often brought from a great distance, seizing them with his mouth; and of these he began to form a kind of carpet. But as the materials which form the first part of his edifice might be carried away by the movements or oscillation of the water, he had the precaution to bring some sand, with which he filled his mouth, and deposited it on the nest, in order to keep it in its place. Then, in order to make all the substances thus brought together adhere to each other, he pressed his body against them, sliding slowly as if by a kind of vibratory creeping, and in this way glued them together by means of the mucus which exudes from his skin. By this operation the first collected materials form a kind of foundation or solid floor, on which the rest of the edifice is to be reared. The execution of this he continues with a feverish perseverance and agitation. In order to satisfy himself that all the parts are sufficiently united, he agitates his pectoral fins with great rapidity, in such a manner as to produce currents directed against the nest; and if he notice that the pieces of grass are moved, he presses them down with his snout, heaps sand upon them, flattens them, and glues them together again. When the process has reached this point, he chooses more solid materials—he seizes small pieces of wood or straws in his mouth, and presses them into the thick places, or on the surface of the first construction. If he finds, when attempting to introduce them, that the position does not sufficiently answer the purpose, he draws them out again, seizes them at another part, again inserts them, and pushes them forwards, until he ascertains that he has made the best possible use of them. Occasionally, however, in spite of all his care, there are portions which, owing to their shape, will not conform to the general plan. These he draws out, carries to a distance, and abandons, and proceeds to select others. When he has succeeded in building the floor and side-walls, he then undertakes the roof, which is constructed of the same materials, carefully glued and compacted together by the same vibratory pressure of the body. Meanwhile he takes care to secure an opening in the centre of the nest, by repeatedly thrusting in his head and the greater part of his body." The nest being thus finished, the male, which is distinguished by his vivid colouring, darts out and invites a female to deposit her eggs in the place which he has just prepared for their reception. The female enters, and having deposited her ova in the cavity, darts out at the opposite side at which she entered, and thus makes an open passage through both sides of the nest. Several females in succession are thus invited to deposit their spawn; and thus the nest becomes a rich magazine of ova. The male now becomes the sole guardian of this deposit; for not only do the females take no care of it, but they become its formidable enemies,—forming part of those numerous coalitions which attempt to plunder it, and satisfy their voracious appetite by devouring the ova. In his defensive exertions no obstacle can divert him, or daunt his courage during the whole month requisite for the development of the ova. In order to strengthen the nest, he now covers it with stones, the size of which is sometimes equal to half his body, and which he moves along with great labour. In this process he always reserves one or more openings, through which he often drives currents of water by the rapid motion of his fins. These currents seem to be necessary in clearing away objects from the eggs; for if not thus cleansed, they are found all to perish. It is wonderful to see with what courage he beats away successive numbers of his foes, striking them with his snout, and erecting his long sharp spines. Sometimes, when about to be overpowered with numbers, he resorts to stratagem, and darts suddenly out of his nest, as if in pursuit of some prey. This frequently deceives the attacking sticklebacks, and they rush after him, in hopes of sharing the prey; and thus they are decoyed from the nest. As the period of hatching draws to a close, his assiduity increases: he removes the stones to give more easy access to the water, enlarges the openings, increases the frequency of the currents, and moves the eggs nearer the surface, or carries them deeper, according as circumstances require. Finally, when the eggs are hatched, he still continues to watch over the young in his nest, and does not allow them to go at liberty till they have become sufficiently active to provide the means of their own preservation.

A DRURY-LANE GIN-PALACE.

And in the classic region of Drury-lane, gin-shops reign pre-eminent. They have not the flaring, rampant way of displaying their magnificence that the more western emporiums exult in exhibiting to the squalid and miserable drunkard; though several of them are smart enough in external stucco, plate-glass, mahogany counters, and a battalion of immense casks or vats, labelled with gigantic letters, "Old Tom," "Cream of the Valley," "Splendid Gin." "The Nonpariel," and other tempting varieties of this villanous and poisonous compound,—for villanous and poisonous it is to the stomach and brains of its unhappy and besotted recipients,—being doled out in countless drams, at a much lower rate than it is issued from the distiller. But the gin-palaces of Drury-lane have their particular type of debauchery—perhaps unmatchable in any other quarter of this over-grown metropolis—and their flaunting glories shine forth with redoubled splendour as the eleventh hour approaches on a Saturday night.

Reader, take your stand at that corner slaughter-house, so celebrated for its cheap and burning gin: the poor folk love what warms and stimulates them. They are reckless of the vitriol, so that they are oblivious for a brief hour of the icy and depressing calamities of life. Fix your eye for ten minutes consecutively on that mahogany swing-door, through whose ceaseless openings a hot and stifling steam of spirituous compounds, of bad beer, and worse tobacco, and the breaths, foul and tainted, of a serried rank of drinkers, clamorous, pugnacious in their bestial draughts—issues, reeking and overpowering, into the cold midnight air. The ear is almost stunned with the noisy uproar inside those gates of death; the eye is pained with its quickly-recurring glimpse of the doings within; the pitying heart is saddened with the consciousness of the near vicinity of a pandemonium, little less frightful and abhorrent than hell itself. About two score of men, women, and children, are congregated about the gaudily-decorated bar—hard-working, ragged mechanics, with their wives, and madly spending a great part of the earnings of the previous week: drunken trulls, whose flushed and swollen visages proclaim habitual intoxication, and whose every second word is one of obscenity or blasphemy; young, daring, and insolent-looking coster-mongers, with their girls, scarce past the innocent age of juvenility; ancient fish-women, squatting upon their empty baskets, with the short and blackened pipe in their toothless mouths, crooning together over the day's market and scanty gains; cadgers in every variety of costume; the pretended sailor, the broken-down tradesman, the starving agriculturist; the hoarse ballad-singer, who has wound his remaining and unsold stock of sentimental ditties (three yards long for a half-penny) round his greasy and dilapidated hat; poor famished needle-women, who have no food to eat—who have but three half-pence in the world—and who strike the balance in favour of a glass of gin, that sends them to bed in a dreamy reminiscent state of better and happier days. Young boys and girls, too, are there, whose discerning palates are well acquainted with gin, and who stand on tip-toe at the capacious bar to imbibe their small glass—their penny worth of poison. Mothers, too, are there, with babies in their arms, pouring down the throats of their offspring, with maudlin tenderness, the drainings of the scarce-emptied glass. It is a scene of horrors.

From the Art-Union Journal.

THE GLASS OF BOHEMIA.

This beautiful article is manufactured in various parts of Germany, chiefly in Bohemia, and always in the woody, mountainous districts. The materials from which the glass is formed, consist chiefly of the same as those used in England; the manufacturers themselves seem to believe that there is no difference except in the proportions of the materials, and in the fuel which is exclusively wood, and produces by a little attention, a more constant and intense heat than can be produced by any coal; the feeding the furnace with the latter material, they say, creates a change in the temperature detrimental to the fluid above, and never sufficiently intense. The wooded mountains of Bohemia are entirely inhabited by a population whose industry, morals, hospitality, and kindness of manners, do honour, not only to this rich and beautiful kingdom but to the whole human race. Clean to a proverb in their houses and persons, hospitable and amiable in their manners, simple in their habits, cheerful and devoted in their religion, they form, perhaps, the happiest community in the world. In passing through the country a stranger would never find out that he was in a manufacturing district, but might fancy himself in the green valleys of a partly pastoral, partly agricultural people. Thickly inhabited, the beautiful little cottages clustered into villages, or scattered along the glens, or sides of the hills, are embowered with fruit trees, and encircled with shrubs and flowers, which each cottager cultivates rich fields of grain or pasture stretched out like a vast with a zeal peculiar to his race; on every side enamelled carpet between the hills, which are clothed in dense forests of spruce, fir, pine, and beech; filled with deer, roe, and capercalzie; they extended in every direction, far beyond the reach of the eye one vast cloud of verdure. The fabriques or factories are placed generally in the middle of one of these villages, the extent of which can only be known by going from house to house; so closely is each hid in its own fruit-bowers, and so surrounded by shrubs and flowers, that the eye can only pick up the buildings by their blue smoke, or get a glimpse of them here and there as you advance; thus some of the villages are elongated to three miles, forming the most delicious walk along its grassy road generally accompanied by a stream, always overhung by a profusion of wild flowers, the mountain ash and weeping birch; many of the former only to be found in our gardens.

Gleanings from Foreign Publications.

The Peace Society has issued a circular which terminates thus: "Arbitration is friendly, wise, easy, and cheap. War is fiendish, foolish, difficult, and dear.

It has been calculated, the Nonconformist states, that every five families who use slave produce employ one slave!

Buffon, says the Journal de Reims, gives a raven's life as two hundred years. The other day a gentleman captured one. Round its neck was a silver plate with an inscription in English: "This raven, caught by Captain Duncan, of the South Guards, in garrison at Rheims, was set at liberty, Jan. 7, 1643."—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

The Barbadoes Liberal reports the case of Wellington Gill, who was charged with stealing two ducks, and twitted the prosecutor with something like ingratitude, as, had he (Wellington) thought there would have been a fuss about it, he would certainly have taken the whole flock.

SACRED MUSIC IS THE BEST.—Some music is above me; most music is beneath me. I like Beethoven and Mozart, or else some of the aerial compositions of the elder Italians, as Palestrina and Carissimi. And I love Purcell. The best sort of music is what it should be—sacred; the next best, military, has fallen to the lot of the devil. Good music never tires me, nor sends me to sleep. I feel physically refreshed and strengthened by it, as Milton says he did.—*S. T. Coleridge.*

SOMETHING AFTER DEATH.—The other day, a miraculous urchin, who was at play by the side of the river, in Gateshead, tumbled in, and had a fair prospect of being lost, when a neighbour chanced to espy him floating in the direction of the grave, and snatched him from the jaws of death. "Ai! canny man!" ejaculated the young Gatesider, "aw is glad that thou got me oot; for wadn't my mother ha'e gi'en me maw skelps if aw'd been droonded!"—*Gateshead Observer.*

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The public will learn with great satisfaction that the Government have determined that no expense shall be spared in providing an efficient expedition to proceed in search of Captain Sir John Franklin, K.C.B. and his gallant companions in the Arctic regions, the admiralty have spared no pains, and have lost no time, in meeting the wishes of the Government and the public generally, by providing superior ships and selecting an efficient officer to command this perilous enterprise.

THE ROPE THAT HANGED RIED—A SHOW.—Our contemporary of Thursday last publishes the following advertisement as a bait to the lovers of the horrible: "We are requested to state that Mr. ——, a proprietor of wax-works, Leeds, has purchased a correct model of Patrick Ried, the murderer, and the rope with which he was suspended, also the clothes which he had on at the time of his execution." What a morbid craving for the horrible must be inherent in man when a public showman can thus, without rebuke, announce in a contemporary print, an exhibition so disgusting.—*Yorkshireman.*

Lines, appended to a notice on the door of the Public Baths, Whitechapel, which states that the Baths are closed to the public on Sundays, by order of the Bishop of London:

"Wash, and be clean!" was said in olden time—
A precept trite and simple, yet sublime;
But Prelate Blomfield has the record smash'd,
And thrown cold water on the great "Unwash'd."

Brydges Street, Feb. 1. J. P. D.

A COFFIN FOR THE LIVING.—One of the "finest peasantry in the world," lately applied to his employer for a recommendation to get his son buried off the parish funds; when he was provided with a document, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy: "This is to certify that the *bearer* died on Monday night; and I hereby recommend him to get a coffin."—*Arbroath Guide.*

NADIR SHAH'S AXE.—The last mail conveyed to the Court of Directors, as a present to her Majesty, an axe, supposed once to have belonged to the famous Nadir Shah, the plunderer of Delhi. This piece of antique was discovered among the valuables taken in Scinde, and had always been recognized as such by the Ameers. It is entirely overlaid with gold, and thickly studded with precious stones, and is altogether a curious piece of workmanship.—*Bombay Gentleman's Gazette.*

AFFECTING SYMATHY.—A very affecting instance of sympathy was exhibited, not very long ago, by a young lady, twin born, who was suddenly seized with an unaccountable horror, followed by a strange convulsion, which the doctor, who was hastily called in, said exactly resembled the struggles and suffering of a person drowning. In process of time the news arrived that her twin brother, then abroad, had been drowned precisely at that period.—[The right side of Nature.

HANGING JUDGES.—Buller was said always to hang for sheep stealing, avowing as a reason, that he had several sheep stolen from his own flock. Heath, acting more on principle, used to hang in all capital cases, because he knew of no good secondary punishments Said he, "If you imprison at home, the criminal is soon thrown upon you again, hardened in guilt. If you transport, you corrupt infant society, and sow the seeds of atrocious crimes over the habitable globe. There is no regenerating of felons in this life, and for their own sake, as well as for the sake of society, I think it is better to hang." When sitting in the Crown Court at Gloucester, he asked a lying witness from what part of the country he came, and being answered, "From Bitton, my lord," he exclaimed: "You do seem to be of the Bitton breed, but I thought I had hanged the whole of that parish long ago."—*Lord Campbell's Chancellors.*

"People may ask, and do ask, and will ask, why Ireland is in such a peculiarly distressed state?—why there is always upon its surface a floating mass of pauperism without parallel in Europe, or perhaps in the world? To this we reply, simply because the duties of property have uniformly been neglected. And in what, it may be asked, do the duties of property consist? To this we reply again, in an earnest and fixed resolution to promote in the first place the best social and domestic interests of the people, to improve their condition, to stock their minds with useful and appropriate knowledge, to see that they shall be taught what a sense of decent comfort means, that they shall not rest satisfied with a wad of straw for a bed, and a meal of potatoes for food, and that they shall besides come to understand the importance of their own position as members of civil society. Had the landlords of Ireland paid attention to these and other matters that directly involve their own welfare and independence as well as those of their neglected tenantry, they would not be as they now are, a class of men, some absolutely bankrupt, and more on the eve of it; and all this, to use a commercial phrase, painfully appropriate—because they neglected their business."—*The Emigrants of Anadassa.*

WAR AND ITS COST.—Not only is economy not practised but it is despised, and the idea if it is connected with Jacobinism, disaffection, and Joseph Hume. Every rock in the ocean where a cormorant can be perched is occupied by our troops—has a governor, deputy governor, storekeeper, deputy storekeeper, and will soon have an archdeacon and a bishop—military colleges, with thirty-four professors, educating seventeen ensigns per annum, being half an ensign for each professor, with every species of nonsense, athletic, sarterial, and plumigerous. A just and necessary war costs this country about £100 per minute; whip cord, £15 000; red tape, £7,000; lace for drummers and fifers, £10,000; a pension to one man who has broken his head at the Pole, to another who has shattered his leg at the Equator; subsidies to Persia; secret money to Thibet; an annuity to Lady Henry Somebody and her seven daughters, the husband being shot at some place where we never ought to have had any soldiers at all, and the elder brother returning four members to Parliament—such a scene of extravagance, corruption, and expense, must paralyse the industry and mar the fortunes of the most industrious spirited people that ever existed.—*Sydney Smith.*

ANTIQUITY OF THE USE OF CHLOROFORM.—At a meeting of the Medico Botanical Society, Mr. Huttman contended that the use of Chloroform was known to the ancients, probably at a very remote period, when the Magian College in Chaldea was in its zenith, and when chemistry and astronomy pre-eminently flourished under the influence of religious zeal. He also read several extracts from Baptista Porta's Natural Magic, Lorenti's History of the Inquisition, Reginald Scott's Discovery of Witchcraft, and Sir Walter Scott's Letters on Demonology, to show an identity between it and the far-famed witches' ointment, which had the reputation of possessing, in an eminent degree, the two leading properties of Chloroform above referred to. To be present at their Sabbath, the witches were compelled to anoint the palms of their hands and the soles of their feet. Their midnight rambles, armed with spades, and under the influence of their favourite Diana, i. e. moonlight, may have had reference to the time and means best suited for securing the ants. The sensation of flying, which is admitted by nearly all who dream under the influence of Chloroform, has its parallel in the aerial travel of the witches, and the "pricking of the thumbs," may be a waking sensation incident to the external application of the ointment.

PROPHETIC DREAM.—Mrs. W. dreamt that she saw people ascending by a ladder to the chamber of her step son, John; wakes, and says she is afraid he is dead, and that there was something odd in her dream about a watch and a candle. In the morning, a messenger is sent to inquire for the gentleman, and they find people ascending to his chamber window by a ladder, the door of his room being locked. They discover him dead on the floor, with his watch in his hand, and the candle between his feet. The same lady dreamt that she saw a friend in great agony; and that she heard him say that they were tearing his flesh from his bones. He was sometime afterwards seized with inflammation, lay as she had seen him, and made use of those exact words. * * * A gentleman, who resided near one of the Scottish lakes, dreamt that he saw a number of persons surrounding a body which had just been drawn out of the water. On approaching the spot, he perceives that it is himself, and the assistants are his own friends and retainers. Alarmed at the lifelike reality of the vision, he resolved to elude the threatened destiny by never venturing on the lake again. On one occasion, however, it became quite indispensable that he should do so; and, as the day was quite calm, he yielded to the necessity, on condition that he should be put ashore at once on the opposite side, while the rest of the party proceeded to their destinations, where he would meet them. This was accordingly done: the boat skimmed gaily over the smooth waters, and arrived safely at the rendezvous, the gentlemen laughing at the superstition of their companion, whilst he stood smiling on the bank to receive them. But alas! the fates were inexorable: the little promontory that supported him had been undermined by the water: it gave way beneath his feet, and life was extinct before he could be rescued. This circumstance was related to me by a friend of the family.—*Night Side of Nature.*

HAROUN AL RASCHID AND HIS RUBY RING.—It is related of